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ARAB THREATS

VITUPERATION and threats lose their effect if they are not accompanied by deeds, and become no more than an indication of excitable personality which should not be taken too seriously by reasonable people. This is the attitude arm-chair experts like to take towards the threats our neighbours unanimously launch against us day in, day out.

It is indeed tedious to read the monitored services of the Arab radios and newspapers. After living with this for a period of years, we know that behind the rumbling there is something more serious than simply a cantankerous nature or propaganda for home consumption. The question is not whether the threats will ever be implemented, but when. If President Nasser's aim is to keep Israel on the alert, he has certainly succeeded. In spite of internal squabbles, of imminent elections and the Eichmann trial which is absorbing the attention of almost the entire people, the main concern of the administration of this state remains security.

It is probably true that there is little likelihood of Egypt being able to stage a "Pearl Harbour" against Israel. Nasser's main concern today is not Israel, but the difficult financial position of Egypt, the flight of capital from Syria, and the general dissatisfaction there with Egyptian rule. Jordan, too, has a finger in the pie, making trouble in Syria as often as it can. Reports of sabotage, allegedly by Jordanians, alternate with reports of a Jordan-Cairo rapprochement. Is this sabotage a make-weight King Hussein puts in the scales in order to obtain better terms from his "big brother"? — the subtleties of Arab political intrigue and method are beyond the inventive capacity of anyone accustomed to even a modicum of truth in international relations.

It is possible that the new marriage of the young king will offer Nasser an opportunity of showing his real attitude to Jordan. As far as public opinion exists in the Arab states, it is based on one common feeling: dislike and fear of foreigners. King Hussein is marrying an English girl, although at first he tried to conceal this fact; President Bourguiba is accepting Europeans on their merits, two moves equally incomprehensible and frightening to the xenophobic, always haunted Egyptian. As President Nasser's once great popularity in Egypt is reportedly on the wane, he might expect to regain popular favour by becoming increasingly anti-foreigner, whoever that foreigner may be, and whatever help the foreigner may bring his country and his people.

Had the Arab people been left to develop like other countries, their xenophobia might have been diluted by constant interchange with foreigners. But it is the hallmark of a pseudo-Fascist regime that any foreign point of view is carefully hidden from the public, and contacts with foreigners reduced to exchanges with tourists or the wary representatives of industrial firms.

In the UAR, as in all Arab states, it is the professional army which rules. Nasser himself depends on the army rather than leads it. And an army must have an enemy to keep it on its toes. Israel was too good a subject for hate to be dropped by the Arab rulers. Reading the Arab press one is conscious of the continued efforts to keep this hate going. Jordan, which has profited much from Israel, regularly stages "Palestine days." There are Palestinians training in Iraq, ostensibly to "redeem their homeland." In the changing scene of the Middle East, the hate for the European, which for convenience's sake had been focused as hate of Israel, is as permanent as anyone could wish it to be.

In this connection it may be worthwhile to realize that the Eichmann trial has broken one of the main pillars of Arab propaganda among new Asian and African nations, in which Israel is identified wth the "European colonialist." In fact, the Jew has now emerged as another victim of a Europe which was colonialist in outlook.

But logic and truth are not necessary in spreading propaganda among illiterate Egyptians or even Syrians. On the day the Egyptian Army decides it is strong enough to move it will do so, supported by public opinion.

The threat remains very real in spite of the fact that the monotony of Arab threats have made them seem unimportant.

Nazi Killing of French Jewish Children Told

By MACABEE DEAN and DORIS LANKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The bitter saga of 4,000 French Jewish children, torn from their parents and kept in appalling conditions at the Drancy concentration camp until they were shipped off to their death in Auschwitz, was told to the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning.

The witness was Dr. Georges Wellers, of Paris, who was both at Drancy and Auschwitz.

The story of the children was heavily documented, and Mr. Gavriel Bach, Deputy State Attorney, submitted 75 documents yesterday dealing with the deportation of the children and of other Jews.

One document is a report by Heinz Roethke, Eichmann's deputy, to Eichmann. It said that on August 14, 1942 a transport left Drancy in the direction of Auschwitz. It contained 1,000 Jews, including children. "*This is the first time children are being deported,*" the report added. "The categories of those being deported are in accordance with our directives."

Many of the documents submitted were of minor importance, but taken together they formed a complete picture of Eichmann's cables, letters and phone calls to his deputies in Paris.

Eichmann himself was busy in the dock, checking each document, scribbling marginal notes, and comparing them with notes he had made. As a rule, he sits motionless when the witnesses relate their dreadful experiences.

Other documents deal with Eichmann's rage when departure of a deportation train had to be cancelled because the number of Jews rounded up was too small, with his decision that Persians who were racially Aryans but had adopted Judaism should be treated as ordinary Jews, with the difficulties that Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of the Vichy government, began to make about deporting Jewish citizens, and with the stubborn resistance by Italy, Germany's ally, to the deportation of Jews.

Today, the scene is to shift to Belgium and Holland (It was exactly 21 years ago today that the Germans invaded Holland). Dr. Yosef Melkman, a Dutch Jew and former Director-General of Yad Vashem, now head of the Culture Division of the Ministry of Education, is to testify. On Thursday, the scene will move north to Denmark and Norway. On Friday, Justice Michael Musmanno, of the U.S., who was Presiding Judge at the Nuremberg tribunal which tried the *Einsatzgruppen* leaders, is to testify on their activities.

Dr. Robert Kempner, Deputy Chief Prosecutor at Nuremberg, is expected to arrive this week. He recently finished a book, "Eichmann und Complizen" (Eichmann and his Accomplices). He was adviser to the Israeli prosecution during the early stages of the preparation of the case against Eichmann.

(Other reports of trial — Page 4.)

Bormann Fled to Brazil When Eichmann Seized, Ex-Envoy Says

TEL AVIV.—Argentina's former Ambassador to Israel said yesterday Martin Bormann — Hitler's deputy who has long since been presumed dead — was in Argentina when Adolf Eichmann was captured last year.

Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, former Argentine Ambassador to Israel and now retired from the Foreign Service, told newsmen at a press conference in Beit Sokolow that Bormann had been living under an alias and disappeared into Brazil when he heard of Eichmann's capture by Israeli agents in May last year. He said Argentine police knew of Bormann's presence. He did not elaborate.

The former Ambassador said Dr. Joseph Mengele — Nazi physician at Auschwitz who conducted experiments on the inmates and selected victims for the gas chambers —was also known by Argentine security services to be in that country. He also disappeared, Dr. Topolevsky said, when he heard West German authorities were looking for him. He was the only Nazi for whom a request to Argentina for extradition was made.

Dr. Topolevsky said Mengele's son is running a carpentry shop in Argentina.

Naxi Cells

There were several flourishing Nazi cells in Argentina, he said, but almost no Nazi influence in the Argentine Government or civil service. In Peron's time the Nazis transferred shares and gold valued at $500m. to the Argentine from Switzerland. There are some 70,000 Germans living in Argentina today, as well as half a million Arabs.

The former envoy stressed that Argentina under President Frondizi is "100 per cent democratic." There was no anti-Semitism and very little assimilation among the nearly half-million Jews in the country.

Would Have Fled

Argentinians appreciated that when Eichmann was captured there was no intention to encroach on their country's sovereignty, he added. They also realized that had Israel asked for Eichmann's extradition, he would have escaped. However, they were offended by the official Israel note that described Argentina as a base for war criminals.

(Interpol, the international police network, has no knowledge of Bormann being in Brazil, the Rio de Janeiro Interpol Chief, Milton Lopes da Costa, said yesterday.

He told Reuter that Interpol had received no request to locate Bormann and did not even have a photograph of him. But, he added, Interpol would jump to the task if asked to hunt for Bormann.)

Bonn Sceptical

BONN (Reuter). — The Government said here yesterday it would seek Martin Bormann's extradition if he were found to be alive.

But legal circles expressed scepticism about the statement by Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, former Argentine envoy to Israel, in Tel Aviv. They said every possible lead had been followed up in the past and that investigations had led to the conclusion that Bormann was killed in or near Berlin in May 1945.

West Berlin police said yesterday they had arrested a former police vice squad officer, Hans-Joachim Sommerfeld, on suspicion of taking part in the killing of Jews at Artemovsk in the Ukraine.

U.S. Ready for Failures In Rocket Ventures

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Future American rocket ventures into space will involve "spectacular failures," Mr. James Webb, Chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Monday night.

These early flights would be unmanned, he said, and later astronauts would have means of escape to make up for lack of rocket "perfection," he added.

His words of official caution came as the American nation celebrated Commander Alan Shepard's triumphant sub-orbital 300-mile ride through space last Friday. He was introducing Commander Shepard to a press conference at the State Department Auditorium in Washington.

ROCKET DESTROYED

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP).— A Blue Scout rocket shot off course and was deliberately destroyed yesterday about a minute after it was launched to probe the lower region of the Van Allen radiation belt.

Bunche Sees Racial Issue Threat to Peace

BOSTON (AP). — Future world peace is threatened by misunderstandings between white and coloured races, according to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U.S. Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs at the U.N.

He said on Monday in a Harvard Medical School lecture that at one time four million White Europeans ruled nearly all Africa. He continued: "It is clear that 225 million people in Africa are bound to have a great effect on world affairs. Now is the time for international technical assistance, firmly rooted, and without strings attached."

QUEEN IN MILAN

MILAN (Reuter). — Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh received a rousing welcome from wildly cheering Milanese yesterday when they arrived from Florence for a two-hour visit to Italy's business capital.

Bonn Arrests 28 Communist Agents

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (Reuter). — Twenty-eight suspected Communist agents were arrested in West Germany on Monday, a spokesman for the Federal Prosecutor's Office announced yesterday.

He said 18 persons had been arrested in Bavaria alone. Some had worked for the banned Communist Party, others for the East German Defence Ministry in spreading sedition in the West German forces.

U.S. Offers Nato 5 Polaris Subs For Defence

OSLO. — The U.S. yesterday offered to commit to the NATO area five submarines equipped with Polaris medium-range nuclear missiles, an authoritative source said.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told this to the Nato Ministerial conference, and said Washington would commit an additional number of Polaris submarines to the area when they become available.

American sources stressed that President Kennedy would retain the decision on when and if these Polaris missiles would be fired.

Mr. Rusk coupled the submarine proposal with a call on the Permanent Council to review the alliance's military situation as a matter of urgency.

Mediterranean Base

The five Polaris submarines referred to by Mr. Rusk, it was understood, will be placed under the command of Vice-Admiral George W. Anderson, Commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and also Commander of Nato Strike Force, South.

The submarines will be manned and officered by American Navy crews. This distinction will exist between the five submarines placed under Anderson's command and the American submarines now using base facilities in Scotland's Holy Loch.

Washington's new thinking is that more stress must be put on Western Europe's capacity to resist and absorb an attack with conventional forces, so that the Western nuclear deterrent does not have to be used at such an early stage in hostilities.

The Nato spokesman said last night that the Ministerial Council had decided to send out a three-man mission to Greece and Turkey to examine what economic aid these two countries need. The Nato move was without precedent. *(AP, Reuter)*

(U.S. Too Gloomy — Page 2)

Rocket 'Backbone' Of Soviet Forces

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Marshal Andrei Grechko, Soviet Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact, declared yesterday that "rocket troops now form the backbone of the combat might" of the Soviet forces.

In a "Pravda" article marking the 16th anniversary of Hitler's defeat, he said the Soviet fire-power, including nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, was greater than that of all the arms any other army had ever had at its disposal.

UK Favours Geneva Parley Even if Laos Not United

OSLO (Reuter).—Britain believes the Geneva conference on Laos should open as planned on Friday, irrespective of whether a unified Laotian government attends, usually reliable sources, close to the Nato Ministerial Council conference, said here yesterday.

Britain and Russia were co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China.

Britain, it was stated, holds that the Laotians would form a coalition government through their own efforts, and not through outside manoeuvrings among other countries with delegations at Geneva. The British view was understood to oppose any suggestion of partitioning Laos into a pro-Communist north and a pro-Western south. The idea of partition is reported to have been favoured in certain American quarters.

In Moscow yesterday, Sir Frank Roberts, the British Ambassador, had a 30-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for a "general talk" on matters connected wth the Geneva conference.

It is understood that Mr. Gromyko may leave for Geneva today.

In Vientiane, authoritative Western sources said that General Phoumi Nosavan, right-wing Deputy Premier, flew to the royal capital of Luang Prabang to discuss with King Savang Vatthana a possible delegation to the Geneva talks.

The sources said that although the King had expressed opposition to the conference, it was "quite possible" a government delegation would attend now that delegations to represent the left-wing Pathet Lao and neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma had been named.

These delegations, together with that of North Vietnam and Communist China, arrived in Moscow from Peking yesterday on their way to Geneva. The Chinese delegation is being headed by Marshal Chen Yi, the Foreign Minister.

Diplomatic sources said the composition of the Chinese party indicates the importance Peking attaches to the conference. Besides Marshal Chen Yi, it includes two highly-regarded Deputy Foreign Ministers, Messrs. Chang Han-fu and Chi Peng-fei, and an Assistant Foreign Minister, Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua.

A broadcast from Vientiane yesterday said Prince Boun Oum, the right-wing Prime Minister, has proposed meeting either Prince Souvanna Phouma or Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader, to discuss a political settlement in Laos.

Meanwhile, Tass quoted the Pathet Lao Radio as saying that the right-wing forces had made 29 violations of air space between May 3 and May 7, and violated the cease-fire agreement last Saturday by attacking villages.

US to Take Part If Hostilities Cease

WASHINGTON (AP).— The State Department asserted yesterday that U.S. participation in the Geneva conference on the Laotian crisis, due to open Friday, "is contingent upon" the establishment of an effective, verified cease-fire in Laos.

At the same time, however, the State Department announced that the first members of a supporting delegation of advisers, secretaries and other personnel were leaving for Geneva last night.

The Department spokesman, Mr. Joseph Reap, said Secretary of State Rusk "is prepared to go to Geneva from Oslo," where he is attending the Nato Council meeting that ends today.

UK Backs Unity Of 'Six' and 'Seven'

LONDON (Reuter). — Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chairman of the Council of the European Free Trade Association, said here yesterday that "Europe cannot afford any failure" of negotiations to link the "Six" and "Seven" trade groups.

Mr. Maudling, who is President of Britain's Board of Trade, presided here at the first meeting of the Consultative Committee of the E.F.T.A., the "Seven" — of which Britain is a member. The Committee's discussions will include the prospects of contacts with the six-nation European Common Market.

In the Commons, Prime Minister Macmillan said in reply to a question that he understood "some progress" had been made in Common Market talks between French and British officials and there would be a further meeting.

Mr. Donald Wade (Liberal) urged the Prime Minister to say clearly whether Britain did or did not wish to enter the Common Market and how he proposed to end the division of Europe into two separate blocs.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "We are having these various discussions to see whether there is a basis on which negotiations are likely to be successful."

Meir Feted on 2nd Day in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (Reuter). — The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on the second day of her official visit, spent the morning inspecting modern suburbs and social welfare institutions in Stockholm.

Later she was guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Inga Thorsson, an alderman of the town of Stockholm. At the luncheon she met leading personalities of Swedish women's organizations.

In the afternoon there was a reception in the Israel Embassy in her honour. Last night, the Swedish Cooperative Federation and the Trade Union Federation gave a dinner in her honour.

De Gaulle's Firm Stand Seen As Weakening FLN Extremists

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — President de Gaulle's enhanced position of strength vis-a-vis the FLN, as expressed in his TV-radio address to the nation on Monday, made a considerable impression on political observers here.

It is noted that Gen. de Gaulle reiterated his determination "to discuss Algeria's future thoroughly with various tendencies (parties), notably those who are fighting us (the F.L.N.)," and he referred to the proposed Evian parley as "encounters" not "negotiations" — two phrasings which previously were seized upon by the F.L.N. as a pretext for calling off the original Evian rendezvous for April 7.

If and when the Evian talks open, the issue under discussion and the limits to French concessions will be plainly defined and the possibility of a triumph for the Nasserist Fascists at the conference table is ruled out.

(A date for the opening of peace negotiations in Evian is expected to be announced simultaneously in Paris and Tunis today, a reliable source said last night.)

Last month, however, the F.L.N. chose to be difficult, considering that Gen. de Gaulle stood with his back to the wall — a wall constituted by neo-Fascist French forces who were waiting for the opportune moment to overthrow him and from whose clutches he could escape only if he was quick enough in getting the F.L.N. to make the peace for which the war-weary French people as a whole are yearning.

The F.L.N., therefore, kept stiffening their terms, finally demanding total capitulation before the Evian talks started. Now, after the collapse of the French Army mutiny, Gen. de Gaulle has served clear notice that he will not yield to Pan-Arab Fascism any more than he has done to Algerie Française Fascism.

The alternatives he offers to the F.L.N. are first, independence for Algeria, benefiting by lavish French aid in return for hard and fast guarantees of Franco-Moslem cooperation; secondly, promotion of an independent Algeria without F.L.N. participation if the F.L.N. refuses cooperation (this is reversion to an earlier Gaullist idea given up after last December's rioting in Algiers); thirdly, Algeria's out and out secession in which case France will partition the territory "since in no circumstances whatever will she abandon her own children."

This pledge to European settlers in Algeria is bound to reassure them, although some time may elapse before it sinks through their present crazed emotionalism.

MOSLEMS RIOT

ALGIERS (AP). — French troops and riot police yesterday forced hundreds of hatchet-wielding Moslems out of the European section of the town of Marengo after a flash riot in favour of the FLN.

Three of the Moslems were killed and 10 wounded by the French forces.

The Moslems screamed "Death to the Europeans," waved the green-and-white rebel flag and injured a European youth in Marengo, 50 miles west of Algiers.

FREY APPOINTED INTERIOR MINISTER

PARIS (Reuter). — M. Roger Frey, Minister-Delegate at the Prime Minister's Office, was yesterday appointed Minister of Interior by a decree published in the "Official Journal."

M. Frey, whose appointment had been expected for some time, succeeds M. Pierre Chatenet, who has resigned for health reasons.

Quake Rocks 2 Cities In Central Java

JAKARTA (Reuter). — The central Java cities of Jogjakarta and Magelang rocked in earthquakes again Monday as nearby Mount Merapi erupted.

For the past two days a continuous rain of ash has fallen on the two shaken cities. The Government is assisting homeless to move to empty land in south Sumatra.

Congo Gov't Act Makes Tshombe Detention Legal

LEOPOLDVILLE. — The Congolese Government last night issued an "Act of Internament" listing 10 charges against Katanga's President Tshombe and legalizing his detention for up to six months.

A special review commission is to examine the evidence against the Katanga leader to recommend whether he should stand trial. It will then report to Prime Minister Joseph Ileo, who will take the final decision.

The "Act of Internament" accused Tshombe of treason, with provoking civil war and with endangering the security of the state.

It was issued 13 days after the 42-year-old Katanga President was seized by Congolese troops as he tried to walk out of a political conference at Coquilhatville in Equateur Province.

Tshombe has been held ever since under armed guard at Coquilhatville, but rumours here say he soon will be transferred to the capital.

Meanwhile, informed sources in Elisabethville said about 30 white Katanga Army soldiers, including Britons and South Africans, were on the run in hostile territory yesterday after escaping from U.N. forces in north Katanga.

19 States Open Monrovia Parley

MONROVIA (Reuter). — The leaders of 19 African states began talks at the city hall here yesterday aimed at hammering out a common policy on the continent's problems and on its place in the world diplomatic context.

The first item on the draft agenda—which is expected to be approved without difficulty — is political cooperation on "certain basic principles governing political intercourse of African states."

President Tubman, of Liberia, was unanimously elected Chairman.

Nasser and Toure Start Talks

CAIRO (Reuter). — The proposed "summit" conference of non-aligned countries is one of the main items in the official talks between President Sekou Toure of Guinea and Abdul Nasser which opened here last night.

The discussions which will continue until tonight will also cover African issues particularly the Congo, Algeria and Angola, and the possibilities of increased cooperation between Guinea and the UAR in all fields.

Makarios to Visit UAR Next Month

NICOSIA (Reuter). — President Makarios will visit the United Arab Republic from June 4 to June 11, it was officially announced here yesterday.

It will be the Archbishop's first foreign visit since Cyprus became an independent republic last August.

Czechs Pledge Military Aid to Cuba, if Needed

KEY WEST, Florida. — Czechoslovakia pledged to help the Cuban revolution "to the end" with economic and, if need be, direct military assistance.

The Czech Ambassador to Cuba, Valdemar Tolbichek, made the pledge over Cuban TV on Monday.

Cuban has been receiving Czech-made arms, including rifles and tanks, during the latter part of its revolution.

In Prague, the Czech Army paraded modern Soviet-built rockets through the streets yesterday at the traditional parade commemorating the anniversary of the liberation of Prague by the Soviet Army. *(AP, UPI)*

Johnson Leaves On Tour of Far East

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson left here yesterday by air for a tour of the Far East, which may also include a stop in Greece.

Mr. Johnson, who carried personal letters from President Kennedy pledging support for countries hard-pressed by Communism, said before leaving that the U.S. was "disturbed by the threat of armed aggression" in Asia. His first stop of the two-week round the world trip will be in Honolulu.

Adjourned on 89th

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The 29th game of the world chess championship title match between Mikhail Botvinnik, the challenger, and Mikhail Tal, the titleholder, was again adjourned last night — on the 89th move.

Six in Iraq Get Death For Kirkuk Murders

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — A military court has condemned to death five soldiers and one civilian for the murder of two men during the July 1959 disturbances in Kirkuk Province, northern Iraq.

According to the court indictment, a group of soldiers and civilians brutally murdered Kassem Nfutchi, ransacked his house and property, and dragged the other man, Ali Nufutchi by car to his death.

The court ordered those convicted to pay £2,000 to the family of the dead men.

Three others were sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay collectively £2,200 as compensation for the ransacked property. The court acquitted 12 others.

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Shah Dissolves Both Houses, Orders Vote

TEHERAN (Reuter).—The Shah dissolved both Houses of Parliament by special decree last night, calling for new general elections under revised electoral laws, to enable the "strong and reformist" new Government to carry out badly-needed reforms.

The Shah's dissolution order, broadcast by the radio network, said Parliament was dissolved for the protection of the nation's rights and to safeguard the constitution.

Calling on the government to make arrangements for new elections, the order said that the present electoral laws made free and fair elections "impossible."

The Shah's decree coincided with a government announcement last night that a police major had been arrested and accused of shooting a demonstrating teacher on May 2, the incident which set off the past week's unrest. The officer has been dismissed from his post and is under interrogation for trial, the announcement added.

Earlier yesterday the new Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Amini, had appealed to the striking teachers to resume work. They refused, demanding the punishment of those responsible for the death of the young teacher.

The government banned all demonstrations, gatherings and mass meetings inside Teheran in a special communique broadcast last night.

The communique said if groups of people wanted to "register their demands" they must hold their meetings at the Amjadieh polo ground, outside the city.

Anyone interrupting orderly life in Teheran was liable to be punished, according to law, by imprisonment ranging from two months to one year, the communique said.

Teachers' Issue

(Mr. Jaffar Emami's Government resigned on May 5 after bitter criticism of his handling of a teachers' pay strike.)

Dr. Amini, a wealthy landowner, yesterday presented a new Cabinet to the Shah for approval.

In a broadcast after his appointment, the new Prime Minister warned that the country faces "economic poverty."

He said much of Persia's national wealth had been wasted, financial laws had been ignored and "our financial and economic systems are at their last breath."

He told his countrymen they would have to tighten their belts and reduce personal and general expenditure to escape from "the dreadful economic whirlpool that engulfs us."

Earlier yesterday, Dr. Amini said the alliance with the West would remain the cornerstone of Persian foreign policy but that Persia must also have good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union.

For this reason no American rocket bases must be set up in Persia, he said, in an interview published in Hamburg yesterday by "Die Welt," 24 hours after Dr. Amini took office.

(In Washington, State Department officials said the U.S. has no plans to set up rocket bases in Persia.)

Four of the outgoing members of the Cabinet retained their posts in the new Government presented to the Shah by Premier Amini.

They are Foreign Minister Hussein Ghods Nakhaei, War Minister Gen. Ali Asghar Nasiri, Interior Minister Gen. Sadegh Amir Aziz and Commerce Minister Dr. Ali Asghar Pourmagoun, who is in charge of the country's economic affairs.

Cairo Calls Persia 'Imperialist Tool'

Cairo Radio's Voice of the Arabs transmission yesterday for the second day in succession, attacked Persia, calling her "a tool of imperialism." The political commentator said the Persian people are suffering "from lack of liberty."

The radio also castigated President Bourguiba, of Tunisia, and his son, Habib Jr., who is Ambassador to Washington.

It claimed that when Mr. Bourguiba last weekend denounced Abdul Nasser and his policies, he was at the same time allowing "Israel boy scouts to parade in the streets of Tunis with the Israeli flag."

More Pro-Menderes Plotters Seized

ISTANBUL. (Reuter). — A number of persons are being held here for planning armed activities aimed at restoring the banned Democratic Party of the former Adnan Menderes regime, it was announced yesterday.

Gen. Cemal Tural, Martial Law Commander, did not reveal in the announcement the number detained, but it is thought to be 26. Most of them are believed to have been arrested on Monday night at Izmit, near here, and to have been brought to Istanbul yesterday.

General Cemal Gursel, the Prime Minister, yesterday received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Nikita Rijov, at the latter's request. The Premier later said Turko-Russian relations were good and "we will work to develop those relations further."

LEBANESE DEFENCE MINISTER QUITS

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Emir Magid Arslan, the Lebanese Defence Minister, told reporters yesterday he had resigned from the Government since he found he could not serve the people as Minister.

He said that his resignation gives Premier Rashid Salam a chance to reshuffle the Government.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Ivory Coast mission comprising the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Charles Donwahi; the Ministry's Technical Adviser, Mr. Abdullah Sowadogo, and the President of the National Agricultural Fund, Dr. Kodgo Kanyan.

President Ben-Zvi also received the Minister-designate to South Africa, Mr. Simha Pratt.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi received a delegation of founders of the Borochov quarter of Tel Aviv (Givatayim), who presented them with a copy of the book "Shechunat Borochov," by Gershon Kressel.

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Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday received the Yugoslav Minister, Mr. Joze Zemljak, and the Israel Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Mordechai Shneerson.

The Prime Minister also received Mr. Yeshayahu Avrech, the Histadrut's political representative in the U.S.

Mrs. Rivka Guber yesterday presented the Prime Minister with a copy of her latest book, "El Masuot Lachish."

Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday entertained at tea the wife of the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Yoshiharu Takeno.

•

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, yesterday gave a reception in honour of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew University, Dr. George Wise. Among those present were the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom; the rector of the University, Prof. Yoel Racah; Justice Alfred Witkon, and members of the University's senior academic staff, senior Government officials, and communal dignitaries.

Mr. Eshkol yesterday received the Director of the American Joint Distribution Committee's Overseas Activities, Mr. Charles Jordan.

•

The Argentine Ambassador, Mr. Rogelio Rafael Tristani, was yesterday received by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Kadish Luz and the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Yitzhak Olshan, the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai; the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg, and the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Bentov.

•

The First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy gave a reception at the Embassy in Ramat Gan on Monday on the occasion of Soviet Press Day. A documentary on the Gagarin space flight and a colour film review on ice were screened.

•

Mr. M.I. Michaels, British Deputy Minister for Science and representative on the Board of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Mrs. Michaels visited the Weizmann Institute of Science yesterday.

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, was guest speaker at Jerusalem Wizo's monthly meeting yesterday.

A Histadrut Cultural Centre in memory of Bernard Austin, of New York, was opened yesterday at Shderot Yerushalayim, Ramat-Izhak. Uriel Abramovitch, Histadrut Secretary in Ramat Gan, stressed the late Mr. Austin's activities for the public good. Mr. and Mrs. Sterenbaum, Mr. Austin's sister and brother-in-law from New York, were present at the dedication.

•

Mr. Ehud Avriel, Assistant Director-General for African Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, will lecture this evening at Beit Liessin, at 8.30 p.m., on "Our Work in Africa and its Problems." Mr. Eliahu Elath, President of the Israel Oriental Society, will open the evening.

•

Mr. M. Stone will address the Haifa Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, at 1 p.m. today on "Australia."

The Jerusalem Rotary Club will view the U.S.I.S. film, "Sound and the Story: The Making of a Phonograph Record," at its meeting at the Y.M.C.A. at 1:15 today.

Mr. Robin Twite, of the British Council, will speak on "George Bernard Shaw in 1961," tonight at 8.45, at the Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem.

•

Dr. Alexander Rafaeli, managing director of Jerusalem Pencils Ltd. and Vered, Molds and Dies Industries Ltd., has left for Europe on business.

Mr. and Mrs. H.A. Shadmon, of Herzliya, Directors of VALIDOR, will interview parents and children for Validor's Summer Camp in HAIFA, Wednesday afternoon, 10.5, and Thursday afternoon, 11.5, from 4-7 p.m., on the terrace of the "Dvir" Hotel, 124 Panorama Rd., Mount Carmel, Haifa. (Advt.)

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Shortly: Samson & Delilah

Portugal Enforces Censorship On News, Letters from Angola

LISBON (Reuter).—Portugal has clamped censorship on all news and correspondence from her West African territory of Angola, the Lusitania news agency reported here yesterday.

Under the decree issued in Luanda by Overseas Minister Adriano Moreira, certain civil servants will also come under military discipline. Governors of districts in which insurgents are active will be able to exercise the functions of military commanders.

The decree said individuals who are suspect or considered dangerous can be detained without warrant. "Persons authorised to use and carry arms of any description are considered for all purposes to be part of a voluntary corps, and will be under military authority," it added.

Lusitania earlier reported that insurgents wearing the uniform of the Union of the People of Angola (U.P.A.) — which it described as an underground independence movement with headquarters abroad—on Monday attacked a military post at Bungo, north Angola, with grenades and automatic weapons, killing two soldiers and a civilian.

Lusitania said that the insurgents were better armed and attacked in more military order than at any other time.

It added the insurgents were now using a different technique. Instead of mass attacks on a single point, they were attacking several points simultaneously with smaller groups.

In London, the Movement for Colonial Freedom said in a press statement yesterday that there was "now no doubt that the Portuguese authorities in Angola have massacred at least 20,000 Africans."

It added that the Portuguese "seriously intend to kill tens of thousands more in the effort to quiet the revolt of the Africans there."

The statement was issued in connection with a protest poster-parade which the Movement planned to hold last night outside the Portuguese Embassy in London.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour M.P. and chairman of the Movement, was to lead a deputation to the Embassy to deliver a letter of protest.

Last Open Tourney Of European Basketball

BELGRADE (AP). — The 12th European basketball championships which ended here on Monday was probably the last open championship of Europe.

It is considered certain that the Basketball Federation, at its meeting in Casablanca this October, will decide to change the rules because the open entry overburdens the schedule.

Around 80 matches were played during the eight-day championships this year. Many teams had no rest at all and this showed in play during the last stages.

It is considered certain that in future the first eight placed nations in the championships enter directly into the competition, while the other four will be selected by elimination matches played before the championships. Thus only 12 nations will enter the next championship, which will probably be held in France.

Final standings of the 1961 championships:

1. USSR; 2. Yugoslavia; 3. Bulgaria; 4. France; 5. Czechoslovakia; 6. Hungary; 7. Rumania; 8. Belgium; 9. Poland; 10. Turkey; 11. Israel; 12. East Germany; 13. Spain; 14. Finland; 15. Holland; 16. West Germany; 17. Greece; 18. Sweden and 19. England.

18 Nations in World Wrestling Tourney

TOKYO (Reuter). — Entries from 18 countries, including the UAR, Turkey and Persia, have been received for the World Wrestling Championships which begin in Yokohama on June 2.

Countries represented in both the freestyle and Greco-Roman events are: Turkey, Persia, Australia, Bulgaria, East Germany, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, U.S., U.S.S.R. and West Germany. The UAR and Yugoslavia have entered only for the Greco-Roman event; and India, South Korea and New Zealand will compete only in the freestyle.

HUSSEIN'S FIANCEE NOW JORDANIAN

The Jordan Cabinet has decided to grant Jordan nationality to King Hussein's fiancée, Miss Muna Hussein (Toni Gardiner), the Old City daily "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

Meanwhile, the amnesty granted on the occasion of the engagement will be implemented before the Feast of Adha next week.

Urge Change in UK Security System

LONDON (Reuter).—Britain's present system of Foreign Office security was "completely and utterly useless," declared a former British Embassy security chief in Washington in a television interview here on Monday night.

In the same programme, a former Labour Home Secretary, Lord Morrison of Lambeth, said there should be an inquiry into the whole of the security services, including the Foreign Office, by carefully hand-picked men.

The former Embassy chief Squadron Leader Frank Thompson, said the present system required an immediate overhaul. Civil servants or diplomats could not be expected to carry our security work. Trained, selected men were needed for that work, he said.

Asked what he thought was wrong with the security system he said that no vetting or re-vetting of people was done.

In London's House of Commons, an attempt to secure an emergency debate on public security failed yesterday.

Later, in written answers to questions, Prime Minister Macmillan rejected a suggestion that he should appoint a Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office to deal with security.

STORM. — A cyclone struck the East Pakistan coastal district early yesterday and an official report here said "three big steamers were sunk and two ships were in danger" at Khulna port.

US Too Gloomy, Allies Opine

OSLO (Reuter). — The opinion appears to be growing among Nato members that the new U.S. Administration, after just under four months in office, is presenting its allies with too gloomy a picture of the world situation.

Three other, leading Foreign Ministers here, the Earl of Home (Britain), M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium) and Mr. Howard Green (Canada), were all reported to have come out with a much more optimistic view of the world scene than Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, at the opening Nato Council meeting Monday.

It was felt in some conference circles that the U.S. Administration — annoyed over Cuba, suspicious over Laos, and disappointed at being second to Russia in sending a man into space—was placing too much emphasis on the crises facing the West rather than on its underlying strength.

Only the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff, was quoted by the Nato spokesman as also taking a pessimistic view.

Conference observers noted that Dr. Dirk Stikker, Nato's new Dutch Secretary-General, chose to put himself on the side of the optimists when he started his press conference by saying it was "complete nonsense" that Nato was suffering from malaise or unease.

His words were contrasted with remarks by President Kennedy, shortly after his advent to power, that Nato was in some disarray.

In Moscow, "Pravda" yesterday said the U.S. had admitted to her Nato allies that she had been pursuing a "dangerous policy" that had led to failure.

A dispatch from "Pravda's" Oslo correspondent summed up Monday's "cautious summary" by Mr. Rusk to the Nato Ministerial Council as saying: "We have pursued a dangerous policy which has led us to failure. What can we do? We see no other way but to continue it in the future."

"Pravda" said President Kennedy's first "hundred days" did not warrant hope of greater Western prestige — and warned that Napoleon's "hundred days" after his escape from Elba were followed by the Battle of Waterloo which ended his career.

Cables in Brief

BOURGUIBA. — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia has completely recovered from an attack of bronchitis and will leave Washington today to resume his tour of the U.S.

AID. — West German help for Spain was promised in an economic agreement between the two nations signed in Madrid yesterday by Dr. Ludwig Erhard, West German Vice-Chancellor and Economics Minister, on the third day of his visit to Spain.

MOONSHINE. — Stricter penalties for illicit distilling are provided for in a new decree by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, published in the newspaper "Sovetskaya Rossiya," yesterday.

STRIKE. — Parisians had to walk to work yesterday morning as most underground railway, bus and railway services were paralyzed by a 24-hour strike to back claims for more pay and fewer working hours.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 296.4, 249, 229 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m.; 1.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Haim Alexander: Six Israeli Dances; Tchaikowsky: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat minor (Soloist: Felicija Blumenthal); Lalo: "Namouna", Ballet Suite No. 2. 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 French Lesson, ed. by M. Katan, presented by E. Sofer. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Lesson in the Book of Tania. 5.20 Vocal Recital by Ziva Lowenberg (Soprano); at the Piano: Max Lampel: Haydn: Two Songs; Philipp Gaubert: Three Ballades. 5.35 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.50 The Boston Symphony Orchestra (2nd Programme) (From the Series "Musical Life in America" produced by the Voice of America). 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 Report of the Eichmann Trial. 7.45 Announcements. 7.50 The Radio Magazine. 7.55 "Nature & Tunes" — ed. by E. Gall. 8.25 Requests for Songs & Dances. 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim chaps 43 & 44. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Opera — Smetana: "The Secret" — Part One. 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry". 10.33 Literature & Writers. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422 & 202.7

Commercial Programme: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tune and Melody. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New Records. 6.17 "Why Not?" with D. Ben-Avi and R. Michaeli. 6.40 "The Soloist". 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down. 9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Entertainment 61". 10.15 "From the Newsroom." 10.17 Nations' Songs. 10.42 Quiet Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.10 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

Arabic Programme, (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Eichmann Trial"; Report on the day's proceedings. 10.30 Man in the Street. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 "The Eichmann Trial"; Report on the day's proceedings. 7.00 From the Federation. 7.05 Man in the Street. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (316, 225 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Songs at Your Request. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Encore". 7.30 "From the Arab World." 7.45 "Tune & Rhythm". 8.00 "Jazz Club". 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 Military Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Soldier's Library." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.25, 25.12 & 19.51 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. In the Jewish World.

UNITED NATIONS (13.88 & 19.73 M.) 9.20 a.m. News in Hebrew.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m.

7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Housewives' Choice. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Strange Last Words. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Edmundo Ros. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Women's Magazine. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 2.30 Wednesday Matinee. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 I Give and Bequeath. 10.00 Emergency. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Teller of Tales.

VOICE OF AMERICA

7.00 a.m. The Breakfast Show — to be announced.

3.00 p.m. Report to South Asia — to be announced. 4.15 The Feminine Touch — Advice and Counselling Services. 5.15 Report to Middle East—Dr. Leslie Parker, ICA Project Manager. 7.30 Listener's Log — to be announced. 9.15 Music, USA (popular) — Art Van Damme Quintet with Jo Stafford. 10.15 Music, USA (Jazz) — Duke Ellington Orchestra. 11.15 New Horizons in Science — to be announced. 11.30 Perspective — "35 Years of Broadway Musical Theatre".

LYDDA FLIGHTS

WEDNESDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: B.O.A.C. 309 from Teheran — 0625. El Al 396 from Nicosia — 1010. El Al 204 from New York, London and Amsterdam — 1900. El Al 316 from Istanbul — 1915. B.E.A. 264 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. El Al 404 from Rome — 2030. Swissair 330 from Zurich and Athens — 2100. El Al 434 from Munich and Athens—2140.

DEPARTURES: El Al 395 to Nicosia—0700. El Al 433 to Athens and Munich — 0800. TWA 901 to Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and New York — 0840. B.O.A.C. 309 to Geneva and London—0910. El Al 231 to Rome, London and New York — 0900. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 1000. Olympic 608 to Athens — 1030. El Al 408 to Rome — 1100. El Al 315 to Istanbul — 1200. El Al 705 to Teheran — 2240.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

• New Israel Films: — Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• Five o'clock tea: — Holyland Hotel Dancing every Saturday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• Rubin Academy: — Rubin Academy of Music, illustrated lecture: Mr. Gdara Schuster on Stravinsky and contemporary music.

• Tours: — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness" Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• Exhibitions: — Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: New excavation at Azor. Exhibit of the month: Two new Greek Hellenistic inscriptions from Acre and Hefziba. Permanent Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

Works by Yehuda Bacon: paintings by Tova Berlinsky. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Bezalel National Museum, Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Chana Orloff retrospective exhibition. Kenneth Armitage exhibition (loan from British Council, Tel Aviv), 9-1, 3.30-6. Bezalel Art Library, Voices in the Spring, (coloured reproductions). New Acquisitions, 9-1, 3.30-6.

Drawings and Sculpture by Kosso Eloul, Daily 9-1, 4-7. Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23529.

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance: — Zidon Restaurant, 13 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

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Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349. New International Show.

Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL3. Aperitif, Dinner, Dance. Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Quicki Bar, European-Oriental restaurant, open all night, 25 Ben Yehuda.

Cocktail Bar, Night Club, show and dancing, 73 Hayarkon.

• Concert: — Festival, Ramat Gan Chamber Orch., 8.30 p.m. Ohel Shem.

• Tours: — Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m., from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• Tourist Service: — Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26835, 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m. — 7 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions: — Ancient glass and Wedgewood Pottery, Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5. Rubinstein Pavilion: Agadati painting on silk. Also permanent exhibition of Israeli Artists, 10-1, 4-7.

Dizengoff House, Paintings by Lea Nikel: General Museum Collection, 10-1, 4-7.

Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

Paintings by Yakov Wexler, at Galerie Israel Ltd., 63 Ben Yehuda Rd., Sunday-Thursday 10-1; 4-7; Friday 10 a.m.-2; Saturday, 7-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Plastics Exhibition — Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7.

American Children's drawings. Artists' House, U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 3-7.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection. 10-1, 4-7.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff: 1. Hungarian Folk Art, 2. Iconography of the prophet Elijah, 3. Jewish handicraft from the Yemen, Bukhara and Tunis, 10-1, 6-8.30; Closed Mondays.

Paintings by Moshe Bernstein (returned from Paris), Artists' House, 24 Shderot U.N., 10-1, 4-7.

A retrospective exhibition of 200 original Picasso prints. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

• Yiddish Theatre: — Tsit Mir Nicht Bei Der Tsung, Tamar, 8.30 p.m.

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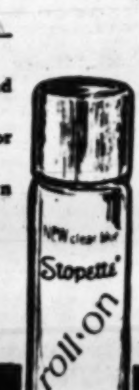

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CINEMAS

JERUSALEM
3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

CHEN: Kapo
EDEN: Ben-Hur (3.30, 8)
EDISON: La Francaise et l'Amour (3.30, 6.45, 9)
HABIRAH: Peeping Tom
JERUSALEM: There's Always Tomorrow.
OR-GIL: The Miracle
ORION: Never on Sunday (also at 10.30 a.m.)
ORNA: Midnight Lace
RON: Johnny Nobody (also at 10.45 a.m.)
SEMADAR: Voulez-Vous Danser Avec Moi? (7, 9)
STUDIO: Violetera
TEL OR: Tommy the Toreador
ZION HALL: The Jayhawkers (7, 9)

TEL AVIV
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ALLENBY: The Ten Commandments (4, 8 p.m.)
ARMON DAVID: Kapo (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
BEN YEHUDA: The Virgin Spring (7.15, 9.30)
CHEN: The Grass is Greener (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
EDEN: Street of Love (3.30, 6.30, 9)
ESTHER: Butterfield 8
GAT: Crease
HOD: Les Collegiennes (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
MAXIM: The Stranger (3.50, 7.15, 9.30)
MIGDALOR: The Great Impostor
MOGRABI: Hell is a City
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: Maxime
PARIS: San Francisco
PEER: The Ten Commandments (4, 8)
SHDEROTH: Carry On Sergeant
TAMAR: The League of Gentlemen (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15)
TCHELET: Polyanna (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
TEL AVIV: Desire in the Dust
YARON: The Misfits
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: Parisian against his Will
AMPHITHEATRE: Enemy General (7.30 9.30)
RAMAT GAN: The Paradine Case (7.15 9.30)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Anastasia
ARMON: The Horse's Mouth
ATZMON: World by Night
EN DOR: Rififi chez les femmes
GAL OR: Caine Mutiny
MAY: Kapo
MIRON: Ben-Hur (3.30, 7.30)
MORIAH: La Verite
ORAH: The Fugitive Kind
ORION: Last of the Fast Guns
ORLY: Midnight Lace (6.45, 9)
PEER: A Bout de Souffle
TAMAR: South Pacific (3.30, 6.30, 9)

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Where to Stay

TEL AVIV

Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23206. Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and w.c. Excellent Kasher Cuisine, Bar.

NATANYA

Metropole Hotel, Tel. 2768. The leading hotel on the seashore. 30 minutes from Tel Aviv. All rooms with shower and W.C. Central heating. Rooms with breakfast or half board available. Recommended for tourists.

Business Offers

DENTAL SURGERY for sale, centrally located, modern equipment. Apply: Yaron, 14 Rehov Hapalmach, Jerusalem.

Dwellings

TO LET, 6-room office (key money), immediately, central heating, all conveniences, built-in cupboards, centre town. Write: P.O.B. 133, Jerusalem.

FURNISHED and unfurnished flats and villas to let from six months to 2 years. H. Berger, 9 Rehov Zamenhoff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 23226. (9-12; 4-6). (Maidan)

TO LET 3-room furnished flat. Phone 27445, Tel Aviv (from 1 p.m.).

VILLA, furnished, 5½ rooms to let for one year. Phone 72166, Tel Aviv.

TO LET furnished room, Mann Auditorium vicinity. Tel. 25412, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE immediately, furnished 2-room flat and salon on the 2nd floor, front, in the best residential quarter in Tel Aviv; and a Villa Cottage in Tel Aviv, containing 5 bedrooms, and a salon of 32 sq.m.; telephone and garage. Apply: Express, 5, Merkaz Baalei Melacha St., Tel Aviv.

Plots

FOR SALE 6 dunams with 40% building rights in industrial zone, Givat Herzl near highway. Apply Rubin, 36 Rothschild Blvd. Tel. 66029 4-6 p.m.

Records

RECORDS, biggest choice, folksongs, popular, jazz. "Melodia", 1 Rehov Belfour, Tel Aviv.

Situations Vacant

WANTED immediately, English typist (knowledge of shorthand an advantage — but not a prerequisite), must have knowledge of English and Hebrew. Apply: P.O.B. 16173, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

INDEPENDENT accountant seeks part-time job, 3-4 hours daily from 4 p.m. Write No. 10879, P.O.B. 1334, Tel Aviv.

The Purchasing Power

of your Dollar is IL3.00 in Swiss Watches

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JEWELLERY SHOP
121 Rehov Dizengoff,
TEL AVIV

The Weather

Forecast: Fair and warmer. Drier inland and in the hills.
Weather Synopsis: A barometric ridge over the East Mediterranean is causing the stable weather.

	A	B	C
Mt. Tiberias	65	9—19	12—22
Tiberias	53	15—27	14—30
Haifa Port	80	15—21	14—26
Nazareth	64	13—21	12—24
Tel Aviv Kirya	69	16—23	14—26
Tel Aviv Port	76	17—21	14—24
Lydda Airport	61	15—24	11—27
Jerusalem	63	11—20	13—23
Beersheba	48	13—24	11—27
Eilat	26	18—32	17—34

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Patrick F. Hancock, Ambassador from Great Britain, with his wife, from home leave (by B.O.A.C.).

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Vice-President of the Israel Bond Organization, for consultations with Government Officials and to attend the dedication of the Rosh Zohar-Sdom gas pipeline.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bridge of Seattle, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eaton of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Basil L. Kaufman of Missouri; Mr. and Mrs Samuel J. Rhodes of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. S. Sankowich and sons of San Francisco; all under the auspices of the Israel Bond Organization.

Aluf-Mishne Yeheskel Panet, O/C Haga (Civil Defence), after a study tour of the civil defence establishments of England, France, and Switzerland (by El Al).

Dr. Zvi Dinstein, Controller of Foreign Exchange, from an investment tour of several European countries.

M. Charles L'oiseau, Managing Director of the Karl Fouchet railroad coach construction company, and M. André Gasnier, the company's factory manager, to participate in tomorrow's inaugural trip of the coaches the Israel Railways recently acquired from the company (by B.E.A.).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Moshe Carmel, Chairman of the Board of El Al, for Paris, to receive the company's first Boeing Jet.

Mr. Baruch Duvdevani, Director of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, for several week's in Europe on departmental affairs (by El Al).

Dr. Avraham Markowitz, former Chief Chemist in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for Singapore, on a U.N. economic assistance mission (by B.O.A.C.).

Aluf-Mishne Isser Penn, Defence Ministry Representative in Europe, for Paris, after a short visit (by El Al).

M. André Barsacq, director of the Atelier theatre, and Mme. Barsacq, for Marseilles (by m/s Phocee.)

Russian Press Attache Leaves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

It was reliably learned yesterday that Mr. Vladimir Sokolov, Third Secretary and Press officer at the Soviet Embassy in Tel Aviv left for home yesterday by Sabena plane. Mr. Sokolov, who has served in Israel for several years, is not expected to return.

Senegal Minister To Come on Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Senegalese Minister of Transport is to visit Israel in the middle of next month, reciprocating Transport Minister Yitzhak Ben-Aharon's visit in Dakar, Mr. Ben-Aharon reported yesterday on his return from a tour of several West African countries.

On his trip he represented Israel at the Sierra Leone independence celebrations.

U.K. Parliamentarians Touring Country

The British Parliamentary delegation visiting the country yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute, in Rehovot.

The delegation then visited the Rishon Lezion wine cellars. They were later received at the Tel Aviv City Hall by Mayor Mordecai Namir.

Miss Esther Herlitz, head of the International Affairs Department of Mapai, later gave a reception at the Sheraton Hotel for the three Labour members of the delegation, and for Sir Barnett Janner, M.P.

Ya'akov Josephsberg Veteran Doctor, Dead

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA. — Dr. Ya'akov Yehoshua Josephsberg, one of the first physicans to join Kupat Holim died here of a heart attack yesterday. He was 70.

Dr. Josephsberg had served with Kupat Holim in the Jezreel Valley for many years before coming to Petah Tikva. He continued in practice almost to his last day.

Thousands came to pay their last tribute at the funeral which was held at the Petah Tikva cemetery in the afternoon.

Knesset Debates Election Bills

POST Knesset Reporter

Five private members' bills dealing with elections and electioneering were defeated in the Knesset yesterday in short order, with Mapai voting against all other parties. In each case the vote was taken immediately after the speech of the bill's sponsor, with neither the Coalition nor Mapai speaking against the bills.

A sixth private member's bill, providing that the district election boards be headed by District Court Judges or Magistrates was referred to the Law Committee. Deputy Interior Minister I. S. Ben-Meir did not oppose this, although he noted that it would mean that 14 judges would be taken away from their judicial duties. The bill was submitted by Mr. Hanan Rubin (Mapam).

The defeated bills were:

- By Mr. Nahum Nir (Ahdut Ha'avoda) — To limit campaign expenditures and the campaign period;
- Also by Mr. Nir — To increase the penalties for violation of the Law on Elections to Public Bodies;
- By Mr. Rubin — To put the news and commentary programmes of Kol Yisrael under the control of the Chairman of the Central Elections Board during the election campaign;
- By Mr. Avraham Drori (Herut) — To restrict electioneering methods (e.g., forbidding the use of illuminated party letters);
- By Mr. Rubin — To limit campaign expenditures;

Mapai members' attendance reflected good party discipline. Of the other parties, more members were absent than present.

Government Bills

Earlier, the Knesset referred to the Law Committee two Government election bills: the bill debated on Monday which requires new lists to deposit IL5,000; and a bill forbidding the use of Government funds or property in election campaigns.

Winding up the debate on the first bill, Dr. Ben-Meir said that 11 of the 12 lists which failed to poll one per cent of the votes in 1959 did not even receive half of the quota needed to elect one deputy. (The 12th list was that of Likud, headed by Mr. Ben-Haroush, of Wadi Salib in Haifa, which polled 8,199 votes, actually more than required for one mandate, although less than one per cent of the valid votes.)

DECISION ON HERUT MOTION ONLY TODAY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fate of the Herut motion for the agenda on the Attorney-General's promise of immunity to two former S.S. officers, Hoettl and Huppenkothen, will be decided by the Knesset Presidium only this morning. The Communist faction yesterday also submitted a motion on the same subject.

The Presidium yesterday took up the question of whether to recognize the urgency of the motions or to let them wait until next Wednesday, the next regular day for motions for the agenda.

It is understood that Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, who attended as the Government's liaison with the Knesset, raised the point that the Knesset could not intervene since the matter was *sub judice*. But Mr. Rosen did not press this point, after it was objected that the immunity decision was taken by the Cabinet and not by the court.

After some discussion, the Presidium decided to put off its decision until today.

Severance Pay Bill Passes First Reading

Persons who transfer from the Civil Service to the employ of a public institution, or *vice versa*, will not automatically be entitled to severance pay, under an Amendment to the Civil Service Law (Benefits) which passed its first reading in the Knesset last night.

The Amendment also provides that a civil servant who is dismissed as a result of a decision by a disciplinary court may receive severance pay, if the Minister of Finance so decides.

Seniority Raised For Civil Servants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Civil servants will receive seniority increments up to a maximum of 15 years, as compared with 10 years now, according to an agreement between the Government and the Histadrut Trades Union Department.

The highest seniority pay in the bottom grade, 15, will be IL35, as compared with IL15 today.

Bill to License Insurance Agents

Insurance agents will have to be licensed, under an Amendment to the Control of Insurance Transactions Law which passed its first reading in the Knesset last night.

The Amendment also makes the original law applicable to cooperative insurance societies.

Trainees from Asia and Africa Complete First Gadna Course

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The first Afro-Asian Gadna course ended last night, with 57 trainees from 10 countries graduating after four and a half months of studies.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who sent a message to the festive gathering held in the Defence Ministry garden, stated, "I am glad to know that our friends in Asia and Africa have the same approach to pioneering tasks as we have."

"The entire world today eagerly awaits a new approach to international relations—a covenant of brothers for the building of a new society. This is the great mission which lies before youth," Mr. Ben-Gurion declared.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. S. Peres, said the course just ended was considered a success, and he anticipated that it would be followed by similar courses.

M. Jean Claude Ganga, of the Congo Republic (Brazzaville), replied for the French-speaking participants in the course.

These numbered 18 young men and nine women from both Congo Republics, the Republic of Central Africa, Togo and the Malagasy Republic.

A camp commander of the Ghana Builders Brigade, Mr. Kwasi Owoahene Akyeampong, spoke for the English-speaking trainees. These were 23 men and seven women from Nigeria, Liberia, Singapore, Sierra Leone and Ghana.

He said all the trainees could not fail to appreciate the progress of Israel despite its meagre resources.

"But progress is not enough: to win friends in Africa Israel had to show love for them. To succeed, Israel must not repeat the mistakes of others in their relations with African countries."

The course included camping, topography, physical training, self defence, marksmanship, first aid, administration, tours of the country and especially its development projects, and folk dancing. Some trainees had also participated in the Four-Day March to Jerusalem.

Among the trainees was the daughter of the President of the Malagasy Republic, Miss Ruffine Simandina Tairanana. She had been an outstanding trainee, especially good at marksmanship.

Among those present last night were the Ivory Coast Minister of Agriculture, M. Charles Donwahi, members of the diplomatic corps, the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Zvi Tsur, and senior officials of the Foreign and Defence Ministries.

Many of the participants in the course are scheduled to leave Israel today.

M.D.A. Prizes Awarded To Courageous Rescuers

TEL AVIV. — The Magen David Adom yesterday awarded two Levontin Prizes for bravery in saving lives to a man who helped rescue a two-and-a-half year old boy from a 27-metre-deep well, and to a nine-year-old girl who saved her five younger brothers and sisters from injury in the family's burning hut.

Mr. Mordechai Maimon, a Lydda Municipal employee, who last October rescued Khaled Ahmed Abu-Kishek from a well, received the first prize of IL250. He was lowered into the well on a rope. About two metres from the bottom the rope snapped and he fell, injuring his arm and leg. However, he placed the boy in a basket which was lowered into the well, and the boy was hauled out. Mr. Maimon himself was rescued from the well by members of the Petah Tikva fire brigade who arrived three hours later.

Carmela Eliahu, of the Shoshanat Ha'amakim ma'bara near Havatzelet Hasharon, won the second prize of IL200. The children were home alone, asleep, when the fire broke out in the family's hut on the night of November 25. Awakened by the smoke from the fire raging on every side, Carmela dragged her brothers and sisters from the hut.

American Jewish C'ttee Explains B.G. Letter

NEW YORK (INA). — The American Jewish Committee on Monday issued a statement emphasizing that it does not presume to speak for the Jews of America but it believes that American Jews are entitled to express their interest in Israel "according to their own inclinations as individuals or through organizations."

It rejects the idea that contacts between American Jews and Israel should be exclusively channelled through a central authority, whether Zionist or otherwise.

The statement was signed by Frederick Greenman, President of the American Jewish Committee, as well as by all Honorary Presidents including Jacob Blaustein, Herbert B. Ehrmann, Judge Joseph Proskauer and Irving M. Engel. It also carried the signatures of Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Samuel Leidesdorf, Honorary Vice-Presidents, and of William Rosenwald, Chairman of the A.J.C. National Advisory Council.

AP Man Cited For Congo Coverage

NEW YORK. — The annual Pulitzer Prize for international reporting for 1960 was awarded last week to Mr. Lynn Heinzerling of The Associated Press for his reporting of the Congo crisis. Mr. Heinzerling, who is now Assistant Chief of The Associated Press Bureau in London, was in the Congo last summer and the Pulitzer citation mentions his reporting of the crisis there and his "keen analysis of events in other parts of Africa."

TOURIST DIES IN KIBBUTZ

ACRE. — The body of an American tourist, Joseph Mori Shei, was discovered yesterday in a hut in kibbutz Gesher Haziv by members of the kibbutz.

The 37-year-old tourist arrived here last month and had been at the kibbutz for nine days. He appears to have died in tragic circumstances.

Liberal Faction Seated Together

The new Liberal Party faction was yesterday assigned new benches in the Knesset, in accordance with the united party's greater numbers. The faction — third largest in the House — sits between Herut and the National Religious Party.

Speaker Kadish Luz discussed with the Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. Haim Zadok, the Liberals' request for an observer on the Presidium. Mr. Zadok felt that this was not something that could be done by an administrative decision, but required formal Knesset action. It is believed that the Liberals will not press the point.

Liberal Rally In Capital

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Mr. Haim Levanon, of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Prof. H. Klinghoffer, Dean of the Hebrew University's Law Faculty, will address a rally at the Ron Cinema in Jerusalem at 8.45 tonight celebrating the founding of the Liberal Party.

Avraham Drori In Maiden Speech

Mr. Avraham Drori, the new Herut Knesset Member, made his maiden speech yesterday, only one day after he took his seat. Mr. Drori, who replaces the late Dr. Shimshon Yuniczman, was sworn in on Monday, when he also celebrated his 42nd birthday.

His speech was in defence of the private member's bill of Dr. Yohanan Bader restricting the methods of electioneering.

Mr. Drori was a leader in the Irgun Zvai Leumi. For the past nine years he has been General Secretary of the Herut Movement.

Namir Announces Plans For North Tel Aviv Bus Depot

TEL AVIV.—It has been decided to build the new Central Bus Depot in the north of the city, Mayor Mordecai Namir said in reviewing Tel Aviv's development activities in a symposium on "Civil Engineering" at Beit Hamehandess here yesterday.

"Even if we had decided that Tel Aviv should have only one bus depot," Mr. Namir added, "we would build in the north and not in the south."

He said that the plans for the construction of the new depot were linked to the plans for improving the approach to Tel Aviv in the section between Ramat Gan and the Licensing Bureau grounds. When the Bureau has been transferred to Holon, Mr. Namir said, this area will become one of the finest in the country in terms of traffic arrangements, greenery, and outdoor lighting.

Parking Garage

Mr. Namir reported that construction of the first parking garage in the Rehov Grusenberg park area, with a capacity of 250-300 vehicles, will begin within a few weeks. A parking garage of nearly double that capacity, which is expected to solve the parking problem around Disengoff Circle, will be built in the "Silicate" area which is now being cleared.

The purification of the Tel Aviv sea front is proceeding nicely, Mr. Namir reported. Also progressing is the evacuation of residents from the "Shetah Hagadol" in Jaffa, which is to be turned into an entertainment and tourist shopping area.

He further reported that:

- new roads and sidewalks are being paved in the old residential neighbourhoods;
- the laying of a sewerage network in Kfar Shalem is near completion;
- the old Municipal Hospital in Rehov Balfour is to be renovated and restored to operation, on a smaller scale, within two years;
- about half of the city's second-shift classes, mainly in Jaffa and the old neighbourhoods, have been eliminated.

Plans Till 2000

Prof. Aharon B. Horowitz, head of the Technion's Town Planning Department, told the symposium that Israel must now prepare its urban development plans till the end of the century, when the country will have a population of five million.

He also called for better land use, declaring that "we are today squandering our land without feeling it, but we are in for serious trouble."

'No-Accident Day'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The final toll of road accidents on Sunday, which was International Safety Day and Israel No-Accident Day, was issued yesterday by the Council for the Prevention of Accidents.

Thirty persons were injured — two of them fatally and seven seriously — in 67 accidents. Three of the accidents involved Army drivers.

Work Begins On Magen David Underpass

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The digging of a subterranean passage under the Magen David Square near the Carmel Market in Allenby Road will begin this morning.

The work, expected to take several months, will necessitate diverting much of the city's traffic.

Some 300 policemen, working around the clock, will be deployed to control traffic in the area.

Airplanes have been dropping hundreds of thousands of leaflets in the past few days with maps explaining the rerouting of the traffic.

Drivers approaching from the north will be permitted to drive only up to Geula St., from the south to Mazeh St. and from King George to Hashmonaim St. At set hours of the day, trucks will be allowed to deliver produce.

Pedestrians will not be affected by the new traffic regulations, and buses will also be allowed to drive through the square as usual.

Brisk Business At Cut-Rate Book Stalls

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Business was "unexpectedly good" at an open air bookstall set up in the centre of Jerusalem yesterday as part of the country-wide "Hebrew Book Week."

Selling the books, displayed on a 15-metre-long table, were representatives of 12 publishing houses. The sale began at 2 p.m., and at 6, the salesman of Sifriat Hapoalim said he alone had so far sold 200 books.

The roadside stall, by the King George-Ben Yehuda intersection, will remain open until Friday midday. A reduction of 25 to 40 per cent was given on some of the books.

Similar stalls have been set up in other towns.

Industrialist Remanded On Tax Fraud Charges

TEL AVIV. — The owner of the Adesgo women's fashion export firm, Mr. Alfred Kupferschmied, was on Monday remanded in custody for 10 days by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court Judge Leah Ogen on suspicion of concealing hundreds of thousands of pounds in income from the tax authorities, receiving an export premium from the Finance Ministry under false pretences, and violating foreign currency regulations and the conditions of an import permit.

Two senior officials of the company, Aryeh Kinnori and Henry Jacobson, who had been detained together with Mr. Kupferschmied last week, were released on IL2,000 bail.

Additional Bequest To Rabinovitch Fund

The Morris A. and Sophie Rabinovitch Student Loan Fund at the Hebrew University has been increased to more than $50,000 with a $44,450 bequest from the estate of the late Sophie Rabinovitch, of Los Angeles.

The interest-free loan fund for "worthy Jewish students" was set up last year with a bequest of $6,560 from the estate of the late Morris Rabinovitch.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Gov't, Public Bodies Majority on Potash Board

POST Economic Reporter

The new stock issue of the Dead Sea Works (after its expansion with the aid of a World Bank loan) will give majority control to the Government and Israel public bodies jointly, Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday.

Of the 15 seats on the Board of Directors, five will be held by the Government and one by the Director-General of the Company. The remainder will be held by Bank Leumi, Histadrut financial institutions and other investors in accordance with the share capital acquired.

The capital invested up to the present in Dead Sea Works amounts to IL45m., including IL39m. supplied by the Government mainly in the form of loans. Of this IL27. will be converted into voting shares and IL12m. into deferred bonds, both held by the Government. The remaining IL6m. belongs to other investors.

Stage one in the expansion programme (to be completed by 1965-6) will raise the capital of the Company to IL127m. Exports will rise during that period from $6m. to $27m. annually, Mr. Makleff stated.

The company will pay five per cent in royalties to the Government for the Dead Sea concession, which will amount to an annual revenue of IL4m. by 1965-6.

STAMP TAX ON DIESELS REDUCED

The Stamp Tax on diesel trucks has been reduced by IL75-IL100 annually per truck, retroactive to January 1, the Ministry of Transport announced yesterday.

Truckers who paid the tax at the old rate for six months in advance will be credited with the amount of the reduction on their coming semi-annual payment. Those who paid for more than six months in advance will be refunded the difference.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

	8/5	9/5
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel $	99	99½
3½% Zmudei $	89½	89½
4% Def. Loan	103¼	104
6% Hous. Loan II	102	108½
6% " " III	108½	104
5½% P.E.C. 57/64	106	106½
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	96	96
6% K. Hay. III	100½	100½
5% Fert. & Chem	102	102
Local Author. 58/65	101½	102½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4% Def. Loan	104½	106
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	105½	B104
5½% P.E.C. 57/64	120½	120½
6% K. Hay. III	108½	108½
Local Authorities	107	107
50%/50% $ C.-o.-L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	99½	99½
6% Pal. Elect.	100½	100½
6% Bank Leumi invest	100	100
ORD. & PREF. SHRS		
P.E.C. Stock	812	812
4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref	452½	454½
B'k. Leumi 'A'Ord.St	389½	393½
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	408½	409½
Bank Leumi Inv.	360	373
Rassco Pref	164	165
Otzar Hit. Hayehudit		
Registered	349½	355
Bearer	366	366
Hous. Mort. Bank	145	149
Ellern Invest.	317	—
Africa Pal. Inv.	297	240
I.L.D.C.		
(new ex-rights)	255	261
Ata Ord. 'B'	200½	205
Ata Def. (Reg.)	—	—
Moller Text.	161	161
Phoenicia (Reg.)	114	414½
Assis & Bej. Bro.	261	265
Pal Potash	487	486
Dead Sea Foun.	348½	351½
Teva	194½	197½
Pal. Cold Stor.	227	227
Paper Mills	176	175
Alliance	22.05	22.05
Delek	330½	334
Delek 11/19	327½	330½
Jordan Explor.	96	98½
Nehushtan	131½	134½
Fert. & Chem.	119½	122½
Dubek	123	122½
ISRAS		
Is. Rassco Inv. Co.	113½	114½
O U B S		
Lapidoth	3.85	3.80
Naphta	125½	126
Rassco (1960)	—	—
Shemen	101½	101½
Isr. Dev. & Mort. Bk.	148½	151½

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div. Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Firm
Index Bonds	Higher
Ord. Shares	Firm

AS REPORTED BY
UNION BANK
OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment Advisers

Production Rising At Timna Mines

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Copper production targets for 1961/62 have been raised to 7,000 tons of pure ore, nearly 1,000 tons above the original production estimate, Mr. E. Bodenkin, director of the Timna Mines, told *The Jerusalem Post* here yesterday.

Average production during the six-month period ending last March was 572 tons, or 110 per cent of the original production estimate, Mr. Bodenkin attributed the increased output to a combination of increased know-how, greater efficiency and new equipment.

During April, 1,300 tons of copper were sent to the Far East. An additional 1,300 tons will be sent to Europe in two separate consignments this month.

Prices quoted in London for pure copper on Monday were £241.10s. per ton, indicating a new and significant up trend in comparison to earlier quotations. Average prices fetched for Israel copper during the three-month period ending April 1, were £229.6s. per ton. All the prices quoted are for 100 per cent pure electrolytic copper.

Pension Increases For Mandate Employees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Retired employees of the Mandatory Government will be granted pension increases, the Treasury spokesman has announced.

The last salary that an official received under the Mandate will henceforth be multiplied by five (instead of by three), and the cost-of-living increases since 1955 will be added. Of the sum obtained, 2 per cent will be paid as pension for every year of his service in the pre-State administration.

A civil servant who earned LP50 after working for 10 years under the Mandate will thus rate a monthly pension of IL60, instead of the present IL30 — on condition that he is not a member of the Israel civil service with his previous employment covered under its pension scheme.

פנת

מס הכנסה

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS CONCERNING THE RETURN OF INCOME TAX FORMS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960

In accordance with the Income Tax Regulations all employers must return all Employees' Cards (Form 101) for 1960 by May 31, 1961.

After registration of the wages for March 1961 all the salaries should be totalled and the cards, attached to Form 126, returned to the Assessing Officers not later than May 31, 1961. (Form 126 was sent to employers in April.)

Employers are further reminded that unused and void Cards that remain in their possession should likewise be returned to the Assessing Officers. These Cards are not for use in 1961. Employers are therefore kindly requested to recheck once more the Cards in their possession in order that these may be returned, corrected and up-to-date.

I. Sharon,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

Notices to the Public

Wingate Institute for Physical Education seeks Administrative Secretary

QUALIFICATIONS: All-round high school education, perfect knowledge of Hebrew and English, experience in administrative work; shorthand typing in Hebrew and English an advantage.

WAGES OFFERED: according to grade 6-7 of the administrative grades of the Government service.

Applications should be forwarded before May 18, 1961 to Wingate Institute for Physical Education Dear Sak Naul, Tel Aviv. Discretion assured.

In My Opinion

By JOSHUA RON

ONE THING youngster loves is to take off his Daddy's shoes for him, bring him his slippers and then slip his own feet into Daddy's shoes.

It'll be some time yet before he fills Daddy's shoes but I'm not surprised he enjoys wearing them because, frankly, I do too!

You see, they're Freimann and Bein's fashion designed, Italian-style, good looking, firm shoes. Also for boys and girls, they're made for easy walking so that Freimann and Bein's footwear is a pleasure to wear.

You can get yourself a pair, too, at their shop in The Pillars, Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem.

* Top movie in Tel Aviv : "The Virgin Spring" (Ben Yehuda).

THESE DAYS people fly everywhere. Schedules are so exact you have to watch your time closely so that you don't miss the flight you're booked on to wherever it may be.

When it comes to watching time for flying, the best timepiece to have is a Marvin "Flying Dutchman." These watches are on sale at all good jewellery stores in Israel as well as at Duty Free shops and aboard Zim ships.

Finely crafted in Switzerland, the Marvin "Flying Dutchman" is an exquisitely graceful way of keeping in touch with time.

* Top movie in Haifa: "The Horse's Mouth" (Armon).

SNUGGLED away between The Pillars of Jerusalem's ever busy Jaffa Rd. is an attractive store which, quietly, almost secretly, caters to the women of other lands.

The lower floor at C. I. Levy's General Outfitters is designed to keep the gentleman occupied, while, on the mezzanine floor, quietly, carefully, you can select bright Spring dresses and the latest knitwear fashions from leading Israeli companies.

As a tourist, of course, C. I. Levy gives you the IL3 to a dollar rate and will ship your purchase either directly to your home or to your plane.

* Top movie in Jerusalem: "Kapo" (Chen).

AN ESTABLISHED Class "B" hotel has blossomed out into stunning glory, still at its old Class "C" prices.

Samson's Garden Hotel in Ashkelon has a smart set of new cottages, each with its own entrance, private veranda and telephone, each naturally air-conditioned, and each comfortable and secluded.

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JOSHUA RON
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Bnei Israel Demand Status As Jews

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—The Bnei Israel community of settlers from India has set up an actions committee to fight for their recognition as "Jews, like all other Jews in Israel."

The committee formed over the weekend following an unusually stormy meeting of the community's association, with 80 delegates representing the 7,000 strong community.

The community is up in arms over four recent decisions by the Rabbinate in Jerusalem, Beersheba, Natanya and Kiryat Shmona, to withhold marriage licences from community members who wished to marry Ashkenazi or Sephardi spouses.

Only the calming influence of their gentle elderly president, Professor Haim Yehezkel, helped avoid "drastic action, demonstrations and violence," advocated by some younger members.

The Rabbinate allegedly told the applicants that "the Bnei Israel are not pure Jews." This decision was explained by the fact that in India, the Bnei Israel (who live around Bombay) have no Rabbis and have their marriages performed by the synagogue elders. It was also charged that they do not observe the "*halitza*" laws to the letter, although their weddings are solemnized with the regular "*ketuba*."

"God alone knows what has come over the Rabbinate," Prof. Yehezkel told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. In the past a number of Bnei Israel members were happily married to Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews in Israel, by the Rabbinate.

"We are a 2,000-year-old community of Jews, probably stemming from the lost tribes. For 2,000 years we have steadfastly clung to the Law of Moses, our Torah, observed its *mitzvot* and refused to assimilate. Did we return home in order to be called non-Jews here?" he asked. "Are we all living in sin because we had no Rabbinate?"

In fact, the majority of his community are "observant Jews, and some are very orthodox," he remarked. They eat no pork nor desecrate the Sabbath as many Israelis do without second thought, although they are "pure Jews" in the eyes of the Rabbinate.

He pointed out that in 1950, the late Chief Rabbi Herzog had sent the community two Torah scrolls to India. "Did he send them to Gentiles, or us because he recognized us as Jews?" the mild president of the Association asked with feeling.

"As a disciple of the Ghandi philosophy I oppose violence, but we want this stigma removed. Surely Israel is not going to introduce castes," he said.

He pointed out that the Rabbinate had no objection to granting marriage licences to Bnei Israel wishing to marry within their own community, "as though we were of a different caste who must be prevented from breaking out into other circles."

My Beloved Husband
LEOPOLD LEVY
has passed away
The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, May 10, 1961, at 3.30 p.m. from the Ichilov Hospital, Tel Aviv. A bus will leave at 3.15 p.m. from 2 Rehov Nathan Straus (near Hadassah Hospital) for Ichilov Hospital and the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.
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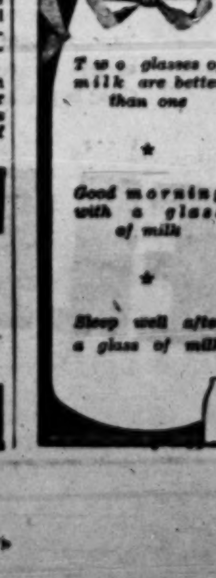

JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY

Jerusalem Bye-Law (Paving of Roads) 1956
NOTICE
To all owners of plots carrying and known by the following numbers:

Block 30022, parcel 38.
Block 30023, parcels number 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31, 32, 33, 136, 143, 145, 148, 165, 236, 237, 270, 272, 271, in Rehov Hakeshet in the Kiryat Shmuel quarter.
Block 30021, parcels number 65, 66, 78, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 112, 114, 288, 289, in Rehov Pinsker in the Kommemiut quarter.
Block 30021, parcels number 74, 78, 91, 92, 98, in Rehov Alkelai in the Kommemiut quarter.
Block 30068, parcels number 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 108, 109, 110, 124, 125, 130, 138, 168.
Block 30070, parcels number 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, in Rehov Rashi (between Rehov Yosef ben Matityahu and Rehov Michel Pines).

Be it known to you that, in accordance with powers granted it under the Jerusalem Bye-Law (Paving of Roads), 1956, the Jerusalem Municipal Council has decided to pave the above roads, as well as parts of the adjoining roads bordering on your plots as above. The paving of these roads is to commence immediately.

Notices for the payment of a deposit and/or an account to the amount for which you are liable under the said bye-law will be sent you in good time.

M. ISH-SHALOM
Mayor

To All Citizens and Visitors To Jerusalem and Vicinity

The following is a list of restaurants, buffets and cafes in Jerusalem and the vicinity which have been awarded the "Blue Ribbon" — the badge of distinction for scrupulous maintenance of hygienic standards, by the Ministry of Health:

ORIENT: 3 Rehov Ben Hillel; **ALNO**: 5 Rehov Ben Yehuda; **ALASKA**: 40 Rehov Yaffo; **ARNON**: 7 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka; **GOLDSCHMIDT**: 3 Rehov Dorot Rishonim; **DEKEL**: 44 Rehov Yaffo; **MY BAR**: 4 Rehov Hillel; **HESSE**: Rehov Shimon ben Shetah; **VIENNA**: 42 Rehov Yaffo; **AZZA**: 24 Rehov Azza; **JERUSALEM**: 52 Rehov Yaffo; **LA GONDOLA**: 14 Rehov Hamelekh George; **MIFGASH SHIMSHON**: on the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road; **NAVAH**: 44 Rehov Yaffo; **ATARA**: 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda; **ONEG**: Rehov Agan; **ANAT**: 6 Rehov Ben Hillel; **FINK**: 13 Rehov Hamelekh George; **PALMACHI**: 13 Rehov Shamai; **PINAT HAMIZRAH**: 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda; **FEFERBERG**: 4 Rehov Luns; **RIMON**: 4 Rehov Luns; **SPEIGEL**: 1 Rehov Hamelekh David; **CAFE TALPIOT**: Talpiot Quarter.

To all Restaurant and cafe owners in the Jerusalem area! who have as yet not been awarded the Blue Ribbon. In August 1961 the ribbon will again be awarded to the outstanding eating places.

Further details can be obtained from the hoteliers organizations, municipal offices and the district offices of the Ministry of Health.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Sorbonne Doctor Tells of Last Days of 4,000 Jewish Children

TERROR AT DRANCY

By MACABEE DEAN and DORIS LANKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The satanic treatment of 4,000 Jewish children at the Drancy concentration camp near Paris was described to the Eichmann trial court yesterday by Dr. Georges Wellers, Professor of Physiology at the Sorbonne. Struggling to control his voice, Dr. Wellers told of the hungry, bewildered, ragged and dirty children, sleeping on bug-infested straw pallets and screaming for their parents at night, and finally deported to Auschwitz for extermination.

Dr. Georges Wellers of the Sorbonne

Dr. Wellers, who had been a prisoner in Drancy, a camp set aside for French Jews, was questioned by Deputy State Attorney Gavriel Bach. He testified in French.

The witness said the children had been separated from their parents several weeks earlier in tragic scenes and had arrived at Drancy from two other camps on August 2, 1942.

"They came packed like sardines in buses, guarded by Vichy police. They were unloaded in a small encampment, surrounded by barbed wire. Before they could even grab their pitiful packs of rags they were hustled out of the buses and into barracks. The big children — the oldest were 14, the youngest just over two years old — were holding the toddlers by the hand. They were all bewildered, unable to grasp what was happening to them. They were taken upstairs into barracks, 120 in a room, and given dirty pallets to sleep on."

No Names

The witness said some of the youngest children did not know their names. "Sometimes they had older brothers and sisters, sometimes friends, who knew what they were called. We never learned the names of some, so we gave them names. We printed these on little wooden discs which we tied around their necks. But the children thought these were toys and played with them, exchanging them among themselves. We would find boys with discs bearing names of girls, and vice-versa."

Dr. Wellers said the sanitary conditions were terrible. "The children came in rags, their clothes unwashed, buttons missing, shoe-laces untied. Some had lost a shoe, and walked around with only one shoe. They were not allowed to go downstairs at night to the toilets, and many of them had diarrhoea. They were given pots but the pots were too big and the little children often slipped down into the pot. And we had no soap."

The witness organized four groups of volunteer women to help care for the children. Women were frequently deported but "there were always other women to come and take their places."

The women used their handkerchiefs, in lieu of wash rags, to scrub some of the dirt off the children.

"The children were given a kind of hot soup in big pots. They had no spoons, so they ate out of discarded tin cans. The tin heated up quickly and the little children burned their lips. The most pitiful thing was that many of the little children did not know enough to say: 'I didn't get my tin of soup' and they went hungry."

Huddled Together

Dr. Wellers was one of the few persons in Drancy permitted to enter the childrens' barracks after 9 p.m. The rooms were lit by one small bulb, coloured blue as required by black-out regulations. The children lay, row by row, huddled against each other for comfort.

"One would wake up," the witness said, "and scream out in terror 'Mother, Father.' The children near him would wake up. Soon all the 120 children in the room would be screaming and sobbing for their parents. They would wake up those in the next room, and soon all 4,000 children would be crying and begging their parents to come.

"We always told them that in a few days, two or three perhaps, they would rejoin their parents. We tried to comfort them that way, but we were lying. We knew they would never see their parents again."

The witness recalled a vivid incident. Rene Blum (the younger brother of Leon Blum and director of the Monte Carlo Ballet), who was also imprisoned at Drancy, had asked to be taken upstairs to see the children. Dr. Wellers managed to slip him in during lunch hour. They opened a door. Standing there was a little boy.

"He only had one shoe, his clothes were in tatters, but you could see his personality shining through his rags. He was alert and holding on pluckily. He looked like a happy boy.

'How old are you?' Rene asked.

"I forget the exact answer," the witness said, "but he said he was either seven or eight."

'And what is your name?' Rene asked.

'Jacques Stern.'

'And what do your parents do?'

'Oh, my father works in an office and my mother plays the piano. Will I be taken to them soon?'"

The two men tried to comfort the boy, saying he probably would.

"'When I see my mother, the boy said, 'I will give her a present. I will give her this.' He took out a piece of biscuit, of the hard type given to soldiers in the field. He had already eaten part of it when he thought of giving his mother a present."

Then... the boy's control broke, and he burst into tears. The two men went away hurriedly.

Rene Blum was later killed at Auschwitz.

Mr. Bach: "What happened to the 4,000 children?"

Dr. Wellers: "They were all deported at the end of August and the beginning of September. Hauptsturmfuehrer Heinz Roethke (one of Eichmann's deputies in France) was present when each shipment went out."

But the children were not loaded easily. They refused to leave quietly. "There were terrible scenes. They were woken up at 5 a.m., and given some coffee. But many refused to leave the security of their pallets. They screamed and cried and the volunteer women had to persuade them to go down. They were still half asleep, and they stumbled around, for they had not yet regained their full sense of balance. Finally, the police had to go upstairs and take down those who refused to go."

Mr. Bach: "When you were sent to Auschwitz in 1944, did you ever see any of these children alive?"

Dr. Wellers: "No, no, of course not."

Two Israelis of Kurdish origin sit behind yeshiva student and woman spectator, listening to testimony by Dr. Georges Wellers on the Drancy concenfration camp.

Did Not Know Auschwitz Meant Death

"Until we arrived in Auschwitz, we did not know that the deportations to the East were to extermination camps. We had heard about gas-chambers in the broadcasts from London, but none of us believed these stories to be true. We thought they were justifiable anti-German propaganda," Dr. Wellers, a researcher of the National Science Research Centre, and a Professor of Physiology at the Medical Faculty of the Sorbonne University, said in reply to a question by Judge Halevi. They had very good reason for their incredulity, he added, as they had been deliberately deceived by the Germans into thinking that all transports were being sent to work camps. One of the devices employed by the Germans was to give them receipts for their money and valuables and inform them these receipts could be redeemed in zlotys when they arrived at their final destination. They were also allowed to take their clothes and other belongings with them, which strengthened the illusion that they were being sent to work camps. He believed this, Dr. Wellers emphasized, although he had spent three years in German concentration camps in France.

French Citizen

Dr. Wellers was born in Koslov, Russia, and came to France in 1929. In 1938 he became a French citizen.

He married a Latvian girl — and it was due to the fact that he incorrectly registered her that she was saved for years from deportation. When he went to register, on September 27, 1940, in obedience to announcements in the press over the signature of Petain, he stated that he was Jewish and that their two children were Jewish. He did not say that his wife was Jewish, and the German authorities, when they obtained this registration card, assumed for years that she was non-Jewish. At the time, Jews married to Christians were last on the list to be deported.

The first 4,000 Jews rounded up in Paris by the Germans were those who came from other countries, such as Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria. This round-up, which took place in May 1941, was followed by a raid on a quarter where many Jews lived. More than 6,000 were taken. In both cases, only able-bodied men were imprisoned preparatory to deportation.

The witness himself was arrested early in the morning of December 12, 1941. Taken to a French police station, he was informed by an S.S. officer, who shouted at the top of his lungs, "that Hitler had declared war on America the previous day. Hitler promised that if Germany went to war with the U.S., the Jews would have to pay. Now you are paying."

Three Camps

The witness was one of 750 Jews, all professionals or intellectuals, arrested that day. He was taken to a camp in Compiegne. There were actually three camps: one for Russians and White Russians, a second for French socialists, and the third for Jews. The inmates of the first two camps were allowed to write home and to receive money and parcels. The Jews were not only refused these privileges but the fact that they were in the camp was kept a strict secret. When his wife tried to get information on his whereabouts through the French Red Cross, the Germans refused even to deal with the request. Nevertheless, the Jews were on good terms with the French and Russian prisoners and both of these groups helped in smuggling messages out. On March 12, 1942, the veil of secrecy was lifted on the whereabouts of the Jews. In June 1942, the witness was sent to the Drancy concentration camp.

Theodor Dannecker, Eichmann's deputy, paid frequent visits to this camp, and not only supervised the numerous deportations to Auschwitz and other camps, but often added persons to the list on the spur of the moment when the shipment was about to leave.

GRIM CHOICE

Most prisoners at Drancy concentration camp frowned on the practice of suicide. Dr. Georges Wellers told the Eichmann trial court yesterday, adding that there were 100 suicides during a ten-week period in the summer of 1942. The camp population fluctuated between 4,000-8,000.

"If a man's name was on the list for deportation and he committed suicide, it meant that someone else would certainly be called forward to take his place in order to fill the shipment quota. So persons who contemplated suicide were asked to do this only after they had been deported."

When Alois Brunner took charge of the Drancy Camp on July 2, 1943, he introduced drastic changes. He despatched all the Vichy personnel, including the doctors and two Red Cross nurses, who had been in the camp for 18 months, and ran the camp with three other S.S. officers — Bruckler, Wiesel and Koeppler.

From the beginning torture and terrorisation were the order of the day. A favourite sport was subjecting inmates of the camp to the "spinning-top" torture. A peg was stuck into the ground, the victim ordered to grasp it with his right hand, place his left hand behind his back and turn round quickly, without letting go of the peg, which was just a little above ground level. Bruckler and Wiesel would use their batons on the victim in order to make him spin around more quickly with his back bent to breaking point. People were forced to make these tortuous revolutions until they fainted from exhaustion. Another source of entertainment for the four S.S. officers was firing over the heads of groups of people, or hurling rocks and stones directly at them.

"Boxer"

Bruckler, a big brute of a man, with a cruelly evil face and thick lips, earned the nickname of "Boxer" for his habit of beating up the camp inmates solely for his own delectation.

Brunner divided the prisoners in the camp into categories. Dr. Wellers himself was put into the coveted Category "A," as his wife had been provisionally registered as non-Jewish and the spouses of Aryans were given privileged treatment. Category "A" Jews were not deported to the East.

The day Brunner arrived in Drancy he selected a group of ten families and separated them from the remaining inmates. He then gave the men of this special unit the daily task of rounding up two or three Jews still living in Paris, whose addresses were furnished by him, on pain of being deported, together with their families. The rest of the camp called these men the "envoys."

On July 14, 1943, the witness was called into Brunner's office for interrogation, after he had already been questioned two or three times. Brunner asked him about his wife. When the witness presented him with the document testifying to the fact that his wife was not Jewish, Brunner saw that her maiden name had been Rappaport. He tore the card up before his eyes, summoned one of the "envoys" and ordered him to go to Paris and bring the witness' wife and two children. By a minutiose chain of circumstances, he succeeded in warning his wife, who escaped with her two children five minutes before the "envoy" arrived. They were concealed by French friends until the liberation.

The witness told the court that a group of about 30 young non-Jewish Frenchmen had been brought to the camp at Drancy in June, 1942 — on the day the French Jews were ordered to wear a yellow patch. This group had been arrested when they had openly made a mockery of the order by demonstratively parading around with paper patches on which they had written such words as "Negro" and "Papuan." In the camp they were forced to wear patches with "Jew-Lover" written on them. After three months they were released.

Plunder

Dr. Wellers spent two years at Drancy, except for a period during which he was employed at the Einsatzstelle Rosenberg, where he helped to sort out the lorry-loads of furniture, books, paintings and other valuables taken from Jewish homes. All things of great value were put aside and the rest were sent to Germany — ostensibly for destitute Germans. High-ranking Germans, including generals of the Wehrmacht would come and choose "presents" from the valuables. Sometimes they were accompanied by the ladies of their choice.

The witness told the court that between 50 and 60 lorry-loads of goods were brought each day. They knew that the goods came from Jewish homes because some of the books had inscriptions in them to people with Jewish names, other things were recognized by the Jews working at the Einsatzstelle as having belonged to them, while the workmen who brought the goods in the lorries did not conceal their origin.

Wellers himself was sent to Auschwitz on July 30, 1944, in a transport of 1,000 Jews. Of these only three or four survived. He was transferred from Auschwitz when the camp was evacuated in January 1945 to Buchenwald, where he was liberated by the Allied Armies.

While in Auschwitz, he heard of the fate of Rene Blum, who had been deported to the extermination camp by the Germans despite the efforts of the Vichy regime. Blum had been separated from the rest of the transport the moment they arrived at the camp, had been brutally tortured and then murdered. The witness said that he had deliberately left this information out of the book he had written on his experiences — "From Drancy to Auschwitz" — in order to spare Rene Blum's brother and his family, who were still alive in 1948, when the book was published.

In reply to a question from Judge Rave, the witness related that until his arrest in December 1941, he had lived under practically the same conditions as the non-Jewish French population except that he had not been allowed to publish the results of his scientific research. But there had been a difference in atmosphere as the press turned out daily hostile propaganda against the Jews. The articles, however, were so obviously libellous and stupid that they nauseated most of the French people.

Vichy Police

In answering a question from Judge Halevi on the role played by the Vichy police in the Occupied Zone of France, the witness said that the Vichy police carried out the orders issued by the German Military Government in Paris. In 1941, a Jewish Affairs Directorate was established by the Vichy police, but this consisted of such undesirable elements and their conduct towards the Jews was so heartily disapproved of by the French people in both the occupied and unoccupied zones, that it was disbanded in 1942. At first, the Vichy police had participated together with the Germans in the rounding-up of Jews for despatch to Drancy. But after Brunner had taken charge of the camp, the Vichy police deliberately sabotaged these round-ups by conveying secret information to the Jews of their pending arrests. The Germans then took over the task of rounding up the Jews themselves.

Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen (right) and Deputy Knesset Speaker Israel Yeshayahu were among the public at the Eichmann trial yesterday.

Churchill's Proposal

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON.— Mr. Churchill (as he then was) told Stalin at the Potsdam Conference that he had considered settling displaced Jews in the former Italian colonies, but prominent Jews he had consulted were not interested.

This was disclosed last week-end with the publication of United States diplomatic papers relating to the conference and a talk Stalin had in Moscow with the American envoys, Mr. Harry Hopkins and Mr. Averell Harriman.

Stalin had asked for consideration of the establishment of a trusteeship system for the territories, with either Soviet-American-British administration or administration by individual states.

Mr. Churchill added: "At present we hold these colonies — who wants them?" He said Britain did not seek territorial aggrandisement — "We have no Koenigsberg, no Baltic States." President Truman remarked that the United States did not want the colonies.

Mr. Charles Yost, of the American delegation, said in a memorandum that the Russians insisted the matter be discussed by Foreign Ministers, and that Mr. Churchill made it clear he would not be inclined to support extension of Soviet influence in Africa and the Mediterranean through Soviet participation in a trusteeship.

The documents also reveal that Stalin thought at the end of the war that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would be a better leader for China than the Communists, and was unconvinced that Hitler, Goebbels and Martin Bormann were really dead.

He told Mr. Hopkins he thought Chiang the best available leader in China. "He said he saw no other possible leader and that, for example, he did not believe the Chinese Communist leaders were as good or would be able to bring about the unification of China."

Of the Nazi leaders, he said Soviet doctors thought they had identified Goebbels' body, but personally he doubted if Goebbels were dead. "He said he thought that Bormann, Goebbels, Hitler and probably Kreba (General Hans Kreba) had escaped and were in hiding."

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DOCUMENTS SPEAK

French, Italians Intervened to Thwart Eichmann Orders

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eichmann objected "on principle" to the return of a distinguished Jew from Auschwitz despite the fact that Marshal Petain had interested himself in the case. According to the document submitted, the French delegation to the German-French Armistice Commission asked its German opposites to take steps to return to France a French Jew by the name of Roger Mass, who had been deported to Auschwitz on June 5, 1942.

The French delegate stated that the subject of the request was a French reserve officer, holder of the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre. Moreover, he was a member of an ancient and honoured French family. "Marshal Petain is especially interested in the fate of this man, and therefore the Armistice Commission is asked to make its report as soon as possible."

Eichmann, who dealt with the request, gave a terse answer: "This Jew was deported on June 5, 1942, from Compiegne to the East, to Auschwitz. I cannot agree on principle that he be returned. Eichmann."

Refused Rumanian Request

In two other documents, Eichmann refused a request of the Rumanian Government to release a Rumanian Jew, and took steps to stop a Jew in France from using emigration documents which were obtained for him in France.

The special case of the "Jew Weiss" also was brought to his attention. One of Eichmann's deputies said that Weiss had invented a new type of electric bulb which would be of great use, even to the German war effort, should Weiss be spared.

Eichmann answered simply: The invention has already been patented and thus we can easily gain access to it. We no longer have any need to stop Weiss from being deported.

Laval Vacillates

The Gestapo in Paris was surprised by the attitude being taken by Pierre Laval, Prime Minister under the Vichy Government. At first Laval had cooperated with the policy of deporting the Jews, but later he evidently changed his mind. At any rate, his attitude stiffened until he was "beginning to make trouble about the deportation of Jews of French nationality."

Later Laval began using all sorts of delaying tactics to prevent the deportations of French citizens. He wrote that the legal situation was not clear — and a German noted in the margin of this letter that, "this fox is quite aware of the legal situation and that the French police cannot be used to round up Jews. If the Germans want to use their own forces, the French cannot stop them. This calls for another marginal notation in German on Laval's letter, "His impudence is now becoming habitual."

Italian Opposition

If the French were now resisting demands to deport French Jews who were citizens the Italians, Germany's war allies, embarked on an entirely different policy.

The Italians refused to tolerate the idea of deporting any Jew at all. The Gestapo document says that "The stand taken by the Italians cannot be understood. The Italian Army and the Italian police defend the Jews with all means at their disposal. The area of France under Italian supervision, especially the Côte d'Azur, is becoming the destination of all Jews in France."

The document adds that numbers of Jews are escaping by "thousands of secret paths," helped by French civilians and the French authorities who are sympathetic to the Jews. Other documents deal with bringing pressure on the Italian government to change its policy.

Roethke cannot accept this and he writes that "It is forbidden to stop the deportation of Jews from France before the last Jew has been evacuated from France. The decisive voice here will not be the members of the French Government, nor even the head of the French State, but that of the Fuehrer. And he has reiterated his policy clearly and sharply in his last speech."

Roethke continues that the French, in discussions between themselves, derive support from the stand of the Italians and the French therefore say: if the Italians act thus, then so must we.

Lichtenstein Jews

Lichtenstein, the tiny principality between France and Germany, comes in for special mention. Suhr, one of Eichmann's deputies, complains that the situation here is "intolerable. The Jews go into a cafe and drink coffee as though they were ordinary persons." Methods of stopping this outrage are discussed.

Another report divulges that German agents in Tunis find it hard to "arouse the Arabs to a pogrom against the Jews. This will be possible only when the Wehrmacht is actually poised on the borders of Algeria."

'A Question of Prestige'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eichmann expressed extreme disappointment when a deportation train was cancelled because only 150 Jews had been collected of a scheduled shipment of 1,000. Eichmann indirectly threatened his subordinates with removal from France (the coveted assignment of most Germans) if this happened again, according to a document submitted to the court yesterday morning by Deputy State Attorney Gavriel Bach.

The document consists of the minutes of a telephone conversation between Eichmann and his Paris deputy, Heinz Roethke. The minutes were taken down on Roetnke's side and state: "The S.S. Obersturmfuehrer Eichmann in Berlin telephoned on July 14, 1942 at about 1900 hours. He wished to know why the train provided for the transport of July 15, 1942 had been cancelled. I replied that originally the star bearers in the provinces were to be arrested too, but that by virtue of a new agreement with the French government, only stateless Jews were to be arrested to begin with.

"The train due to leave on July 15, 1952 had to be cancelled because, according to information received by the S.D. Kommando at Bordeaux, there were only 150 stateless Jews in Bordeaux. There was no time to find enough other Jews to fill this train.

"S.S. Obersturmfuehrer Eichmann replied that it was a question of prestige. They had to conduct lengthy negotiations about these trains with the Reichminister of Transportation, which turned out successfully; and now Paris cancels a train. Such a thing had never happened to him before. The matter was highly shameful. He did not wish to report it to the S.S. Gruppenführer Mueller right now, for the blame would fall on his own shoulders. He was reflecting whether he would not do without France as an evacuation country altogether."

(It is apparent from the minutes that Eichmann had the authority to decide whether France was to be continued as a "country of evacuation." If not, it would mean shifting his subordinates to another country.

After reading this document, Mr. Bach noted that Eichmann had been questioned as to the veracity of these minutes. Eichmann's answer was, "Perhaps I did express myself in this way."

Globke Charged With Libel

BERLIN (ITIM). — The author of the television film script, "Aktion J," Mr. Walter Heinowsky, has filed suit in a Bonn court against West German Minister of State Dr. Hans Globke for defamation and libel, the East German News Agency O.D.N. reports.

In the suit, filed by his counsel, Dr. Friedrich Kaul, Mr. Heinowsky claims that Dr. Globke defamed him when he claimed in a television broadcast that a document shown in the film, purportedly written in the hand of Dr. Globke was a forgery.

WECHTENBRUCH VISITS CYPRUS

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Dr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, assistant to Dr. Robert Servatius, returned from a 24-hour visit to Cyprus by Cyprus Airways yesterday morning. He refused to say anything about his trip. *(Itim)*

'JEWISH PROBLEM' OF PERSIA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In his capacity as an expert on Jewish history, Eichmann decided that Iranians who accepted Judaism should be considered as Jews. This was stated yesterday morning by Mr. Gavriel Bach, Deputy State Attorney, in introducing a document to court which he said "should provide comic relief" to the proceedings.

(The Iranians, or Persians, were considered by the Nazi racial specialists to be pure Aryans, as were the Germans.)

Eichmann was asked by one of his deputies to decide whether or not to deport a group of Iranian Jews. This group claimed that although their religion was Jewish, racially they were Iranians (and thus pure Aryans).

In his letter of reply dated September 18, 1942, Eichmann wrote that the claim of this group of Jews was "a customary Jewish method of beclouding and confusing a straightforward issue."

This group should not be given any special status as Aryan Jews since there had always been a Jewish problem in Iran, he wrote.

"During hundreds of years," Eichmann wrote, "from the flowering of history during the Persian Empire (the case of Esther, the Purim festival of the Jews) a Jewish problem existed in Persia."

Political Considerations

The political situation often changed the authorities' relationship to the Jews, said Eichmann. Sometimes it was severe, sometimes it was not. But in the 17th century Iran promulgated severe measures against the Jews, making them wear a red cloth on their chests, establishing ghettoes, and limiting the hours when they could go into the streets.

The conclusion, Eichmann states, is that this group of persons are Jews and should not be allowed to escape.

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Mixed Motives in Space

Political Competition Sent Gagarin and Shepard Beyond Gravity

By JOHN DAVY

LONDON (OFNS). — NOW that Commander Alan Shepard has followed Major Yuri Gagarin into space, one may begin to ask certain questions. What is the real importance of space? What do Russia and the U.S. hope to get out of it? What should the rest of the world be doing?

It is, of course, impossible to give final answers to these questions — space is still too full of mysteries and unanswered problems. But a few signposts can be erected now, to guide us into the future with some confidence.

The first point to underline is that the American and Russian space programmes are being impelled by a mixture of motives. There is the desire to add to scientific knowledge; there is the sheer excitement and fascination of adventuring beyond the atmosphere for its own sake. But space has also become a factor in the cold war — it is being used to make propaganda points and win prestige. Finally, space exploration would have scarcely begun yet if the military demand for missiles had not spurred the development of large rockets.

No Military Value

Let us examine these factors in reverse order. First, the military implications of space. There has been much loose talk on the lines of "he who controls space (or the moon) controls the earth." Visions of military bases on the moon, launching missiles earthwards are nonsense. The missiles will have to be made on earth, and their targets are on earth — it would be absurd to take them all the way to the moon in order to fire them back again.

Much the same applies to bombs in satellites. It would be quite possible to launch atomic warheads into orbit, and then direct them back to a target below. But this would be vastly more complicated and expensive than simply launching from ordinary surface sites. The only possible advantage would be psychological — it would be an unpleasant feeling to have several megatons of nuclear explosive circling over your territory at regular intervals — but a little thought will show that it would be a no more serious threat than the earth-bound missiles which exist already, pointed at targets a continent away and ready to fire.

There are military uses for satellites — they can be used for reconnaissance, for navigation and for communications. But for such purposes there is no need for space vehicles anywhere near as large as the one which carried Major Gagarin.

For both Russia and the U.S., in fact, the main motive for manned space flight is political competition. Each side will spend as much money on it as seems justifiable politically. The amounts needed will increase very sharply, and if this particular race continues for long it will become very costly indeed for the contestants.

But whatever this race may be worth to America and Russia, it is clear that it is worth nothing to the rest of the world. No other country or group of countries can seriously expect important political or prestige advantage from a man into-space programme — apart from the fact that it would be impossible to catch up with the two present runners for several years.

The rest of the world, then, must confine its interest to two questions: What is space worth scientifically and technically? And what is it worth as an adventure?

The urge to adventure is a very powerful one — and there can be no denying the heady excitement of space exploration. Many people would accept with the greatest reluctance the idea that only Americans and Russians shall cross this new frontier while the rest of the world is confined to its old familiar barracks.

But manned space flight is not the same as ascending Everest, or exploring the Antarctic. It is not pure adventure — since it involves a considerable section of a nation's industry and the cream of its scientific talent to make it possible. There must be a limit to what a nation can spend on financing adventure.

There must be a similar limit, too, on financing science. The appetite of scientists for new knowledge and experiment is voracious and virtually unlimited. They would extract some scientific interest out of almost anything anybody did in space. Major Gagarin's flight proved that human beings can withstand prolonged weightlessness. It seems unlikely that this knowledge will be very useful on earth, but it is a genuine addition to scientific knowledge.

Less Expensive Research

However, enormous additions to knowledge can be made with far more modest means. For exploring conditions beyond the atmosphere, studying magnetic fields and radiation in space etc., large numbers of small satellites and rocket probes will build up a much fuller and more useful picture than a few vast space vehicles.

European countries have begun to get together to do such work. This month, a preparatory commission for the proposed European Space Research Organization will begin work, and draw up a research programme. Many of the experiments will need only small satellites and rockets — and even the more ambitious efforts can be launched by surplus military rockets which already exist (and which America may be quite glad to find a use for in due course).

It cannot be denied that there is a limit to what scientific instruments can discover in space. They will measure only what they are designed to — but an actual scientist walking the surface of the moon would spot the unexpected, unpredictable and possibly vitally important things.

Nevertheless, there are literally thousands of important investigations waiting to be done by instruments in space, and the expense of launching men cannot be justified scientifically at present. This is particularly so since there is little reason to believe that the new knowledge gained will be useful in a hard practical sense.

Science Unpredictable

Science is inherently unpredictable, and sometimes the most rarefied academic work leads to immense practical consequences. The atomic bomb has taught us this lesson for all time. Nevertheless, really large sums of money were not spent on atomic energy until the practical possibilities had emerged — and Governments cannot be expected to allocate vast sums to space research on the off-chance that something useful will turn up. Space science must take its place in the queue for funds alongside other sciences.

So far, in fact, there is only one aspect of space which looks as though there might be real money in it, and that is the use of satellites for communications. It might prove cheaper to bounce long-distance telephone and television signals off satellites and back to distant parts of the world than to lay enormously expensive deep-sea cables. The actual economics of communications satellites are still very uncertain — but the prospect is interesting enough to have stimulated a number of countries, including Britain, to begin serious studies and experiments.

When all this is summarized, the result is sobering. It shows that manned space flight is not a sensible enterprise at present outside America and Russia — and for them its central importance is political. There is no military need to carry rocket development much beyond the point it has already reached, although a case can be made out for perfecting reconnaissance, navigation and communications satellites. The latter may also be a sound business proposition and merit a serious interest by all industrial countries.

But the main motive for most countries to engage in space research must be purely scientific. Here there can be no certainty of material rewards — and the heavy expense must be carefully balanced against the needs of other sciences for money and skilled men.

Thrill of Adventure

And while manned space flight has a tremendous thrill of adventure, it has at present something of the quality of a circus performance. Only a few trained individuals will perform, while the rest of us gasp. There is no serious reason to suppose that humanity will ever take to space in large numbers. The comparisons of the Soviet and American exploits with the voyage of Columbus is misleading. Columbus was opening an environment already made basically habitable by nature — but wherever spacemen go (discounting science-fiction ventures to other planetary systems) they will find an environment far more hostile and ill-adapted to human needs than any which exists on earth.

We smile at accounts of Victorian explorers who took silver and tablecloths into the jungle, and changed for dinner. They were trying to establish a familiar corner in hostile surroundings. The astronauts may not take their dinner jackets to the moon — but their luggage will be enormously more complex and unwieldy than anything which earthbound travellers ever need.

Readers' Letters

WORKING HOURS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am in New York for specialized study in the financial administration of hospitals, which has entailed a good deal of practical work in hospitals.

Amongst other factors which I find contribute to efficiency and productivity I wish to stress the hours of work in effect in offices in the U.S.A. They are usually from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., with two 15-minute tea or coffee breaks in the forenoon and afternoon (not at the desk but in a special place for it, and in turn) and an interval of 30 minutes for a light lunch. There is a five-day work week, i.e. a total of 35 hours a week in all seasons of the year. Work is executed swiftly and efficiently.

By comparison, the situation in Israel shows that a great deal of energy and strength is dissipated unnecessarily. Who has not noticed people hurrying to work in the morning with their eyes red from lack of sleep, or seen how tired and hot they are when they have to hurry home at the hottest time of the day or return to work after a heavy lunch, when they surely must feel a need for a nap?

The time has come to change working hours in Israel. In the not too distant future, every office will have some form of air conditioning. Would it not be healthier in a hot climate like ours to work indoors during the hot hours, with a light lunch, and to return from work in cooler weather, and to have the main meal in the evening, with the whole family in a relaxed and unhurried mood?

We are living in a period which demands adjustment to change if we wish to advance. I call on the heads of the Histadrut, the Civil Service Commission and the managements of various institutions in Israel to examine my suggestion and to be amongst its initiators — and the sooner the better.

Yours, etc.
A. STEINBERG

New York, March 20.

BUS BAGGAGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a much travelled tourist at present spending some months in Israel, I have experienced an unpleasant incident which never happened to me in any other country.

On March 1, I purchased a ticket for Eilat on the 11 a.m. bus. Though the tickets were for reserved seats, the other passengers paid no attention to this and took whatever seating they chose. The driver did nothing to encourage them to restore order.

At Beersheba, the driver announced that there would be a 15-minute rest period. He was the first person to leave the bus and he left both the front and rear doors open. The passengers, on descending, were beseiged by a motley crew of beggars who pulled at their clothing and hindered them from getting off. I noticed that some were entering the bus. On my return, a few minutes later, I found that my luggage was missing. When I complained to the driver, he gave me no help and even less sympathy. At our destination, another passenger also found some luggage missing.

Does the bus company have no obligation to protect its passengers' luggage while it is left in their care? Do the police of Beersheba have no duty to protect visitors to their city?

Yours, etc.
LEONARD M. KAHN

Tel Aviv, March 15.

Egged Reply

Mr. Kahn's complaint about the disorder in seating is justified, but we wish to point out that this was an isolated occurrence, and the persons responsible have been sternly warned to pay strict attention to seating the passengers properly.

We should like to stress that it is not the responsibility of the driver or of the company to guard the personal luggage of passengers on the regular services, and this is specifically stated on the back of the ticket.

We do indeed sympathize with Mr. Kahn's feelings but regret that the specific conditions of service in the country do not give us the possibility of placing a guard near every single bus while it is parked. Our responsibility for passengers' luggage is therefore limited to baggage for whose transport a fee has been paid or baggage on a special trip.

We trust Mr. Kahn's experience will be an isolated incident.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, EGGED

Tel Aviv, April 18.

Police Reply

As far as the police are concerned in this matter, we hope it will be understood that we cannot assign a guard or permanent watch over every bus. We might point out, by the way, that no complaint of disorder or theft, such as Mr. Kahn refers to, was received by the police.

D. BEN-YISHAI, Sgan-Nitzav
Director of Public Relations
Police Headquarters

Tel Aviv, April 13.

MARGINAL COMMENT

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

By Max Lerner

IT took courage for President Kennedy, in his talk to newspaper publishers, to propose a fundamental change in the idea and practice of press freedom. He phrased the proposal carefully, to be sure, and placed it in the frame of the traditional wartime self-imposed restrictions on press freedom in the interests of national security.

He argued forcefully that the nature of modern Communist political warfare destroys the traditional distinction between a state-of-war and a state-of peace. Yet the fact remains that President Kennedy has asked the publishers and editors of the American press to cut off from the people some of the vital sources of information and knowledge upon which alone the dialogue of democracy can thrive.

★

I DO not mean to minimize the problems that are posed for the democracies of the world by the Grand Design of world Communism and its message of warfare. In spelling out the danger and subtlety of these methods, President Kennedy spoke as a political educator, in the great tradition of FDR and Winston Churchill. He tried to get the American people, as well as the lords of the press, to understand the full detail of the resourcefulness of their Communist antagonists. Not since Churchill's speech at Fulton, Mo., describing the nature of the Iron Curtain, has any Democratic head of state so effectively laid bare the dynamics of Communist action, and confronted the realities in so iron a mood.

But the fact of the iron mood is not in itself a solution of the problem of Democratic action in a time of world danger. If it were, then the best course for a democracy at such a time would be to transform itself into a totalitarian government and turn over its decisions to a self-perpetuating élite group which would make the decisions in secrecy.

President Kennedy has been careful to dissociate himself from any such intent. All that he has done has been to ask the people who "lead, mould, educate and sometimes anger" public opinion to exercise responsible "self-discipline." He has asked them to do this by agreeing voluntarily to a policy of secrecy which would suppress certain types and items of news. He wants them to use as their test not only the question: "Is it news?" but also: "Is it in the interest of national security?"

★

THE obvious response is: Who is to decide? In an open society the assumption has been, ever since Thomas Jefferson, that the people themselves decide what they want to read and hear and know. In wartime, as President Kennedy has noted, this is qualified by the doctrine of "clear and present danger." The trouble is that the Supreme Court never meant that elusive phrase to describe a period of cold war which may last for a generation or even several generations. Thus the Jeffersonian assumption must continue to prevail unless there is overriding reason to set it aside.

There are some matters on which the President has every right to demand restraint and secrecy on the part of the press. The best instance is the one he gave, of the publication of the "secret mechanism whereby satellites were followed." It may be news to tell the readers of this mechanism, but it is obviously something the Communist governments are also anxious to know.

But there are other matters where the line between valid information and national security is not nearly so clear. The best instance is the publication — first in a Stanford research journal, then in the "Nation" magazine, then in the "New York Times" of the fact of an American base in Guatemala which was preparing for the invasion of Cuba.

One might argue that this gave aid and comfort to the enemy, making the invasion attempt itself more difficult and dubious. That may well be so. But it is not only the administration officials who have to debate the pros and cons of a Cuban invasion. The debate has to be carried on by the people as well. And how are the people to carry on such a debate without knowing, among other facts, the fact that an invasion base had already been prepared?

★

WHAT is the difference between the cases I have given? It is, I suggest, the difference between items that can safely be kept secret, because they are not crucial for the great debate by the people, and the items which must be made available to the people because without them the debate would be blind.

I suggest that government must take its chances on the publication of the second kind of item and the duty of journalism is to make it available to the people even at the risk of making the path of government more difficult. Otherwise, the Administration leaders are bound to make greater blunders in their decisions since the decisions would be reached without a general canvassing of the alternatives.

This applies not only to the making of decisions but also to the choice of the men who are to make them. If the Eisenhower Administration had succeeded in keeping secret the crucial items about the decline of America's world position — and it wanted to on the ground of national security — the people would not have known enough to make the right Presidential choice, and President Kennedy would not today be in the White House.

★

THE price of secrecy is a high price when it involves such risks. One can see why President Kennedy wants to keep the enemies of democracy in darkness. But to do so at the cost of keeping the American people also in darkness may well be to pay too high a price.

New York, May 5.

MUSICAL DIARY

Varsity Players

The University Orchestra, Zohar Neiman, conductor; Prof. Ginossar, viola; Dov Bressler, violin; Shoshana Arzoni, soprano; Benny Gal-Ed, flute. (Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus, Jerusalem, April 30). Cimarosa: Overture "The Impresario"; Mozart: Tema con Variazioni for Flute and Strings arranged by Arthur Bauer; Mozart: Cherubino's Aria and Canzone from "Marriage of Figaro"; Haydn: Aria from "Creation"; Mozart: Sinfonia Concertante for Violin and Viola; Gretry: Overture, "Lucille".

THE Students Orchestra of the Hebrew University makes satisfying progress with every appearance due to the sincere efforts of young conductor Zohar Neiman. This time we had greater precision and cleaner intonation, an improved wind section and the beginning of some tone quality for the orchestra as a whole. Young flautist Benny Gal-Ed gave an impressive display of his well-developed faculties in the technical and musical spheres. Mozart's G major Variations for Four Hands (K. 501), arranged by Arthur Bauer for Flute and Strings, won a new lease of life in this form and suited the orchestra's resources admirably, enabling the flautist at the same time to give a good account of his talent.

Soprano Shoshana Arzoni delighted her audience with arias by Mozart and Haydn, well supported by the orchestra under Zohar Neiman's active and efficient direction.

The University Orchestra is moving in the right direction.

Flute and Piano

Flute and Piano Recital given by Talma Fogel-Cohen, piano, and Hanoch Tel-Oren, flute (Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem, April 29). Bach: Concerto in Italian Style; Beethoven: Sonata for Flute and Piano; Chopin: Ballade, op. 47, No. 3 and Scherzo, op. 39, No. 1; Pisten: Sonata for Flute and Piano; Brahms: Two Intermezzi, op. 117; Casella: Siciliana et Burlesque for Flute and Piano.

TWO fine musicians have combined forces to present a contrasting, unconventional and interesting programme.

Talma Fogel-Cohen is a serious artist with sound technical ability and a convincing musical background. Her solo contributions were thoroughly mastered in style and tradition, starting with a clear and well balanced "Italian Concerto." If her Chopin seemed to miss the music's sweeping flow and shining brilliancy, her interpretation of the Brahms Intermezzi easily made up for that in her beautiful presentation, full of intimate poetry and complete identification with the music.

Hanoch Tel-Oren, known as a fine flute player from many previous appearances, stood up to his reputation brilliantly. The works played were all newcomers to concert programmes and he deserved credit for his initiative in unearthing such unknown compositions. It is probably wrong to attribute the Sonata for Flute and Piano to Beethoven. Neither important nor original, it is rather too long but it makes pleasant music. Piston's Sonata is moderately contemporary in idiom and well written for both instruments. Casella's Sicilienne has atmosphere but the following Burlesque is more silly than funny. Yet Tel-Oren gave full attention to every note and phrase, and was a most sympathetic interpreter. His tone quality and never lagging faultless phrasing were enjoyable from beginning to end, and the perfect assistance of the pianist should open up a new field of musical activity for Talma Fogel-Cohen beyond her attention to solo work. A refreshing evening.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Salzman Recital

"Piano Pearls", a series of four recitals by Faina Salzman. (Tel Aviv, Z.O.A. House, April 25): Faure: Nocturne in D-flat major; Franck: Prelude, Chorale and Fugue; Ravel: Sonatine, Alborada del Grazioso; Debussy: Reflets dans l'eau; L'isle Joyeuse; Moussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition.

THIS was the last of the four recitals and an honourable conclusion to an appreciable task.

We found the artist more convincing in the works that herald impressionism than in the purely impressionistic music. Her truly big style, her great richness of sound, her temperament and strong music feeling served Franck and Fauré fully, whereas her poorer command of the nuance, her somewhat heavy dynamics, her occasionally sharp tone, somewhat dragged the music of Ravel and Debussy out of its proper proportions.

For Moussorgsky however, she deserves unlimited praise. Under her fingertips these pieces became a great symphony of meaningful sound and colour.

Warm Tone

Violin recital by Ruth Litvak-Shahar and Ada Litvak, piano. (Beit Leissin, Tel Aviv, April 26). Marcel Poot, Ballade; Hasse: Sonata; Moshe Gassner: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; Prokofiev: Sonata in D; Ysaye: "Lointain Passe".

IT is the artist's task not only to execute his programme, but also to choose it. We must regretfully say that Mrs. Shahar failed in her choice of the works, although we fully appreciate her excellent progressive intentions. She strove for an original modern unusual programme and included three contemporary works, one by our own Moshe Gassner. But as a matter of fact all three, including Prokofiev's Sonata, are weak pieces with little or nothing to say. The other two works made matters even worse.

Mrs. Shahar undoubtedly has talent and true musical feeling. Her tone is warm, especially on the G and E chords, and her technique too seems to have a thorough basis. There is, however, one thing which is inseparable from the idea of a fine violinist — the intonation. Perhaps out of nervousness, the artist often sinned against this essential element, especially in the slow parts.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Impeccable Playing

The Haifa Symphony Orchestra, Sergiu Comissiona, conductor. Meir Weiser, horn. Leader: Henri Brender (Armon Hall, April 26): Mozart: Concerto for Horn and Orchestra, K.V.447 in E-flat major; Prokofiev: "Peter and the Wolf"; Wolf-Ferrari: Serenade for Strings; Rossini: Overture to "Semiramis".

MR. COMISSIONA was in top form and orchestra and audience seemed pleased to have him back after his successful European tour. Zealous to show its appreciation of their conductor the orchestra played with a rare accord and technical impeccability.

Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf" had a lot of fascinating moments, but Wolf-Ferrari's dull String Serenade, given its first Haifa performance, could well have been left off the programme.

The soloist in Mozart's concerto was young Haifa-born Meir Weiser, gifted with a beautiful tone and playing with youthful gusto. Nevertheless his reading is more a performance than an interpretation and he still has to aim for better technical skill — a more even trill, for one thing — and intellectual maturity.

The closing Rossini overture was finely built up.

G.W.-B

NATURE NOTES:

HAMSTERS AND BIRDS

WHEN I kept Golden Hamsters, I once saw a mother of nine handling a difficult situation. The young were ten days old and beginning to leave the nest, which she evidently considered injudicious, for as soon as she found one outside, she would immediately transport it back, taking it by the nape, in her teeth. She had just done this and was nearing the nest, when another adventurer came out, meeting her head on. For a moment she stood still, nonplussed. Then she rose on her hindlegs, grabbing her second offspring in her arms, and thus brought both back simultaneously.

Now I read a somewhat similar story in an old Audubon Magazine (September-October 1958). It is about a Catbird (*Dumetella carglinensis*), an American bird slightly resembling our bulbul, with a red-brown vent where the bulbul is yellow. These catbirds nested near the terrace where the family used to take tea, and were inordinately fond of cake. When the lady held out her palm once with a bit of cake on it to a catbird, he hopped on to it — but his mouth was already full with several wriggling worms! He deliberated for a moment, then dropped the worms on the lady's palm, took up the cake and flew off. Shuddering, she still perseveringly held out her hand until he returned very quickly, grabbed the worms and made off again.

There are rational solutions for new problems! *P.A.*

Visitors' Gallery: William Fondiller

Struck by Electricity

THE son of a Russian Jewish farmer, brought up on his father's farm in New Jersey in the last decade of the 19th century, William Fondiller is a man who came up through the ranks in the world of electronics. Still active as a private electrical and electronics consultant in Washington, D.C., he was, prior to his retirement from active work in 1950, responsible for much important electronic telecommunications development in the U.S.A.

William Fondiller was taken to the U.S. at the age of one year. After graduation from school he planned to take up teaching ("like everybody else in those days," he explains) before coming to the conclusion — still somewhat daring at that time — that there was a "great future in electricity." His chance came in 1909 when Professor Pupin, inventor of the Pupin loading coil and his teacher at Columbia University, gave him a letter of introduction to the head of the Physical Laboratory of the Western Electric Company. He was taken on as junior engineer, but by 1925 had risen to the top post of Head of the Laboratory. In that year he transferred to the Bell Telephone Company, first as Director of Electrical Development and then as Head of the Bell Physical Laboratories — the largest research institute in the world.

During his nearly 30 years of research and service with the Western Electric and Bell companies, Dr. Fondiller has registered more than 25 inventions and has supervised and encouraged developments of world importance which have completely changed modern life. In 1913 he was in charge of the planning and construction of the first transcontinental telephone line linking the east and west coast of the U.S.

In 1925 Dr. Fondiller's research work was responsible for the disappearance of the old-fashioned wall telephone with its bell-box, rung by hand, and its superseding by the modern one-piece telephone. During World War Two he was in charge of pre-production planning of electronic weapons. He now recalls with pride the fact that in 1944 alone his firm produced more than 120m. worth of radar equipment. The Bell Telephone Company were the pioneers in radar and guided missile research, he stresses, as well as inventors and developers of the post-war transistor.

Dr. Fondiller with Gen. Dori

His early life on a small New Jersey farm was not conducive to giving him much of an awareness of Jewish matters, Dr. Fondiller remembers today. It was the Polish oppression of Jews after World War One which made him think seriously about his fellow Jews. His interest in Zionism and Palestine was further awakened when Prof. Shlomo Kaplansky, then President of the Technion in Haifa, appealed for aid for Technion students cut off by the war from their families and sources of financial aid in Europe. As a result of this call Dr. Fondiller helped found the American Technion Society, serving as its second President from 1942 to 1945 and subsequently as a member of the Technion's Board of Governors. His wife Naomi, described by her husband as a "fount of tireless energy," established the first Women's Division of the American Technion Society while maintaining her activities on behalf of Hadassah.

Dr. Fondiller who is visiting Israel for the fourth time, foresees that world satellite communications will become practical within the next five years, using "active satellites" which receive and then retransmit beamed messages, rather than "passive" ones which merely reflect earth-originated communications.

H.O.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

PARTY POLITICS

Haboker (Liberal) writes that from the moment we decided to hold the Eichmann trial it was clear that we would be confronted by surprising defence tactics and the granting of a safe-conduct to Nazi officers invited to come here to testify for the defence is one of them.

The same paper admits that certain enthusiastic elements in the new Liberal Party made too much of Dr. Nahum Goldmann's anticipated cooperation with it in the coming elections and agrees with **Ha'aretz** (non-party) that the party would do better to work up some self-confidence in its ability to replace Mapai than try to commend itself to the voter through the presence of an outside leader.

Herut writes that the new party is already disunited over the question of who should head its Knesset list. Numerically, the General Zionists should name their man; but the Progressives have a good deal of influence and they propose Mr. Pinhas Rosen. Now, Mr. Rosen, as a member of the Ben-Gurion government, was jointly responsible for the regime from which the Liberals claim they are ready and able to take over.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) takes up again the polemic started on Friday when its party's leader, Mr. Meir Ya'ari, asked Ahdut Ha'avoda what its real reasons were for turning down Mapam's offer of a joint election list when this refusal might endanger the prospects of the entire Left, and when even the Liberals were coming to the realization that our present foreign orientation was a ruinous one.

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PROGRAMME

TEL AVIV, HEICHAL HATARBUT

TEL AVIV 27.8.61

OPENING PROGRAMME
Maureen Forrester, Contralto
ISRAEL "RINAT" CHOIR
Conductor: GARY BERTINI
Members of the ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA under the direction of DARIUS MILHAUD and ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER
P. BEN HAIM Motet for Mixed Chorus "Sing, O Barren"
G. F. HANDEL Aria from Concerto Grosso, Op. 6, No. 12 in B Minor for String Orchestra
D. SCARLATTI Salve Regina for Contralto and String Orchestra
A. VIVALDI Concerto in E Major for Violin and String Orchestra "Il Riposo"
A. VIVALDI Sinfonia in B Minor for String Orchestra "Al Santo Sepolcro"
J. S. BACH "Have Mercy, Lord, On Me" from "St. Matthew's Passion"
J. HAYDN The Spirit's Song
D. MILHAUD Bar Mitsva Israel Cantata of the Initiation (1948-1961) for Mixed Choir and Chamber Orchestra (World Premiere)
Conducted by the Composer

TEL AVIV 28.8.61

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
In the Sixteen Beethoven String Quartets
FIRST PROGRAMME
String Quartet in E-flat Major Op. 127
— Intermission —
String Quartet in F Major, Op. 18, No. 1
String Quartet in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3

TEL AVIV 31.8.61

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
In the Sixteen Beethoven String Quartets
SECOND PROGRAMME
String Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 130
— Intermission —
String Quartet in A Major, Op. 18, No. 5
String Quartet in F Major, Op. 59, No. 1

TEL AVIV 2.9.61

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
In the Sixteen Beethoven String Quartets
THIRD PROGRAMME
String Quartet in A Minor Op. 132
— Intermission —
String Quartet in E-flat Major, Op. 74
String Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4

TEL AVIV 3.9.61

ISAAC STERN, violin
EUGENE ISTOMIN, piano
LEONARD ROSE, cello
LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN: Trio No. 6 in E flat Major, Op. 70, No. 2
MAURICE RAVEL: Trio in A Minor
— Intermission —
FELIX MENDELSSOHN: Trio No. 1, in D Minor, Op. 49

TEL AVIV 4.9.61

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
In the Sixteen Beethoven String Quartets
FOURTH PROGRAMME
String Quartet in F Minor, Op. 95
String Quartet in D Major, Op. 18, No. 3
— Intermission —
String Quartet in F Major, Op. 135
String Quartet in G Major, Op. 18, No. 2

TEL AVIV 7.9.61

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
In the Sixteen Beethoven String Quartets
FIFTH PROGRAMME
String Quartet in C-sharp Minor Op. 131
— Intermission —
String Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 18, No. 6
String Quartet in E Minor Op. 59, No. 2

TEL AVIV 12.9.61

MOZART PROGRAMME
RUDOLF SERKIN, piano
Members of the ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA under the direction of ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER
March in D Major for Orchestra, K. 335
Concerto in A Major for Piano and Orchestra, K. 414
— Intermission —
Six Dances for Orchestra, K. 571
Prelude and Fugue in F minor for Strings, K. 404 (Mozart-Bach)
Concerto in D Minor for Piano and Orchestra, K. 466

TEL AVIV 14.9.61

ISAAC STERN, violin
EUGENE ISTOMIN, piano
LEONARD ROSE, cello
JOHANNES BRAHMS: Trio No. 2 in C Major, Op. 87
LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN: Trio in D Major, Op. 70, No. 1
— Intermission —
FRANZ SCHUBERT: Trio in B flat Major, Op. 99

TEL AVIV 16.9.61

PABLO CASALS, cello
RUDOLF SERKIN, piano
THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
ROBERT SCHUMANN: Quintet in E-flat Major for Piano and Strings, Op. 44
LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN: Sonata in D Major for Cello and Piano, Op. 102
— Intermission —
FRANZ SCHUBERT: Quintet in C major for Strings, Op. 163 (posth.)

TEL AVIV 18.9.61

FINAL CONCERT
RUDOLF SERKIN, EUGENE ISTOMIN, pianists
ISRAEL "RINAT" CHOIR
Members of the ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA under the direction of PABLO CASALS and ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER
ANTONIO VIVALDI: Concerto Grosso in D Minor for String Orchestra, Cond. by Alex. Schneider
WOLFGANG A. MOZART: Concerto in E flat Major for Two Pianos and Orchestra, K. 365, Cond. by Alex. Schneider
— Intermission —
WOLFGANG A. MOZART: Symphony in G Minor, K. 550, Conductor: Pablo Casals
LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN: Fantasy in C Minor for Piano Chorus and Orchestra, Op. 80, Conducted by Pablo Casals

JERUSALEM, BINYANEI HAOOMA

JERUSALEM 26.8.61

OPENING PROGRAMME
See Tel Aviv 27.8.61

JERUSALEM 29.8.61

THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
JOSEPH ROISMAN, violin
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER, violin
BORIS KROYT, viola
MISCHA SCHNEIDER, violoncello
Assisting Artist: EUGENE ISTOMIN, piano
WOLFGANG A. MOZART: Quartet in G Minor for Piano and Strings, K. 478
CLAUDE DEBUSSY: Quartet in G Minor for Strings, Op. 10
— Intermission —
ANTONIN DVORAK: Quintet in A Major for Piano and Strings, Op. 81

JERUSALEM 2.9.61

See Tel Aviv 3.9.61

JERUSALEM 9.9.61

See Tel Aviv 12.9.61

JERUSALEM 13.9.61

See Tel Aviv 16.9.61

HAIFA, Tamar Hall

HAIFA 7.9.61

See Tel Aviv 3.9.61

HAIFA 14.9.61

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HAIFA 17.9.61

See Tel Aviv 14.9.61

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